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SIXTEEN PAGES — TWO RIYAL

Haig sees 'urgent' need for U.S.-Soviet meeting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AFP) — For the first time, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig indicated Thursday that the Polish crisis has increased the need for medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. He said possible Soviet intervention in Poland would make a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting "more important and urgent".

Haig also seemed to rule out the possibility that the United States would be a military "Goliath" in Central America. On another point, the secretary of state expressed confidence that Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights would not cause Western European governments to retract their promises to contribute troops to the buffer force that will occupy the eastern Sinai Peninsula next April 25.

In an interview appearing in the Hearst chain of U.S. newspapers, Haig said that world opinion dividing Soviet and Western spheres of influence has been affected by the 1975 Helsinki agreements on European cooperation, security and human rights.

He said the Helsinki accords "obligated all the signatories to new standards of international behavior." Respect for those accords constituted the moral and legal basis for the attitude that should be adopted toward Poland.

Therefore, the United States is consulting its allies on the advisability of calling a special meeting on Poland of the 35 governments that signed the Helsinki agreements, Haig disclosed.

"They (the Russians) exercise great leverage in Poland." They should use that leverage to promote "conciliation, moderation and a return to a dialogue between (the labor federation) Solidarity, the church and the (Polish Communist) party."

Allowing the Helsinki agreements to be ignored would amount to granting "international carte blanche for even more and greater infringement," Haig said.

The nuclear negotiations in Geneva fell into a "very special category" but were "not

vulnerable to the timing of the Polish crisis according to Haig yet he said President Ronald Reagan "believes that you cannot manage a grave crisis by cutting off all communications with the instigator of that crisis."

Concerning Nicaragua, the secretary of state complained the leftist Sandinista movement there has been subject "to an increasing takeover by Castro's Cuba."

But Haig said he "wouldn't eliminate the chance for some new (Soviet) initiative." He denied Washington would decide on action against consolidation of the alleged Marxist Leninist regime in Nicaragua.

"I never accept deadlines and I don't think the president feels any deadlines. He does clearly feel a sense of urgency..." But the president "wants to avoid re-creation of the specter of the Goliath from the north... We learned in Vietnam that (military intervention) is no way to go about dealing with subversion and the exploitation of the search for social justice by totalitarian forces..."

Haig said Middle East peace could not be achieved until the Lebanese crisis was settled. He said the Reagan administration had "unprecedented cooperation from moderate Arab regimes" in seeking "a strong, authoritative central government" in Lebanon, which should lead to "a lessening Syrian presence in Lebanon."

Haig said, however, that arms control "is a very special category of East-West negotiation... which must be treated with great care and sensitivity."

"In a practical sense, it serves no one's interest to replace the 80,000-to-100,000 demonstrators against the abuses in Poland by rejuvenation of the peace march situation" in Europe.

Haig said it is his strong impression that the Soviets have been trying to splinter Western unity, especially the bonds between the United States and West Germany.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrives in Washington on Tuesday for official talks with Reagan.

Haig called on the Soviet Union to exercise its "great leverage" on the Polish situation to help bring about "conciliation, moderation, (Continued on back page)

Fahd stresses unchanging principles

DHAHRAN, Jan. 1 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd has said that the country's foreign policy is based on firm and unchanging principles primarily connected with Islamic and Arab solidarity and the great interest of the Arab and Muslim world.

Speaking at the University of Petroleum and Minerals, Prince Fahd said that absence of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom and countries of the Eastern bloc did not imply any underestimation of their importance. "We are not hostile to them," he said. "On the contrary we respect everyone and every nation which respects us, our faith and traditions. We shall be friends with those who respect us even if we do not have diplomatic relations with them," he said.

Prince Fahd, who returned to Riyadh Thursday evening, said Saudi Arabian relations with the United States were friendly and based on mutual interests in spite of the occasional differences which some might imagine were serious or deep-rooted.

"When such disputes arise we find U.S. officials keen to solve them and iron them out, he said. "We place our own interests in the forefront when dealing with the U.S. or any other European, Asian, or African country," he said.

The Kingdom makes no concessions to any country, strictly preserves the interests of the people and will never allow any inter-



Crown Prince Fahd

vention in its internal affairs. "Our commitments are confined to Arab and Muslim countries but friendship is required in all international relations," he said.

The Crown Prince urged Muslims to oppose all slanderous campaigns against their faith and strive to safeguard the true picture of Islam. He said King Khaled reasserts on every occasion the duty of the state to bring together all Muslims, do all that it can to ward off evil and work for the interests of Islam and the homeland.

Prince Fahd said that all these campaigns were motivated by Saudi Arabia's adherence to propagation of Islam and the country's astounding development place. He also said that Saudi Arabian officials were indifferent to Zionist campaigns because the true facts are clear to everyone. At the (Continued on page 2)

Velayati meets Khaddam Iran invites Assad to discuss peace bid

BEIRUT, Jan. 1 (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Assad has accepted an invitation from his Iranian counterpart to visit Tehran amid reports of a Syrian-Kuwaiti initiative aimed at ending the war between Iran and Iraq.

Sources at the Syrian presidential palace said they have nothing further to add to official reports already released regarding the planned visit of Assad to Iran. They gave no indication when the visit will take place.

The invitation to Assad was extended when the Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati met Assad for two-and-a-half-hours Thursday at the head of a delegation shortly after his arrival in the Syrian Capital, according to Syrian sources.

Iran said Assad was looking forward to visiting Iran and meeting with Iranian leaders including Ayatollah Khomeini and President Ali Khamenei.

The Iranian foreign minister's visit to Syria came after reports of a joint Syrian and Kuwaiti initiative to end the Gulf war. Syria is one of the few Arab countries backing Iran in the war while Kuwait has warm relations with the Baghdad government.

Meanwhile, Velayati held separate meetings Friday with his Syrian counterpart Abdul Halim Khaddam and Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, the Syrian news agency Sana said. They discussed bilateral relations, and the Middle-East and world situations, the agency added.

Iranian officials have stressed the purpose of Velayati's visit to Syria is to show Iran's support for "brother Syria" in the wake of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. But

official sources in Syria, who request anonymity, last week announced the Syria leader would launch an effort to end the war between the two Gulf countries.

Iran has so far refused to negotiate peace until total Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory captured in the war which erupted Sept. 22, 1980. Iraq insists that Iran should recognize its sovereignty over the Shatt al-Arab Waterway which is Iraq's only se outlet to the Gulf and which forms part of the two countries' southern border.

IRNA, quoting Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Azizi, said Friday Iran has not asked Syria to mediate a peace settlement. "The recent victories in the battle fronts and the clear position of the Islamic Republic concerning the war gives Iran no reason to have special talks with any country to end the war," Azizi said. But he said "there is no doubt that any country has the right to help in ending the war and bringing about fair peace by respecting the position of the Islamic Republic."

In Tehran, a leading cleric reiterated his country's position on negotiations with Iraq. Hojatoleslam Esmayel Kashani, speaking to thousands of Iranians who gathered for the Tehran University weekly Friday prayers said the Iraqi troops had to leave Iran, that an international body had to determine which country was "the aggressor," and if Iraq determined as "the aggressor" how much money it should pay to Iran to compensate for damages incurred by the war.

Both Iran and Iraq, meanwhile, reported fighting continued along the 300-mile battlefront.

After third week of siege Doubt, disillusionment growing in Polish Army

PARIS, Jan. 1. (AFP) — Signs of growing doubt and disillusionment in the army were becoming hard to conceal as Poland ended its third week under martial law, reports from

Soldiers continued to brave icy weather to back up the militia in patrolling towns and cities but seasoned officers were finding it hard to get used to occupying their own country as young Poles doing compulsory military service. Officially, everything is going as hoped, with army, police and the militia closely cooperating to "normalize" the situation. But accounts from those returning from the provinces back up what foreign correspondents see every day for themselves in the capital, that Polish authorities cannot count on the army for the roughshod mopping up of the euphemistically-phrased "pockets of resistance" to martial law.

These pockets have all been "pacified" by the militia. It was the militia that charged the coal pits in Katowice, an operation that by official admission left seven miners dead. Until now, the army has stuck to sealing off trouble spots — with visible lack of enthusiasm, and often openly dragging its feet.

In Gdansk, already in the first days of martial law, witnesses reported seeing soldiers freely mixing with the population, sharing out sandwiches as persons laughingly glued "Solidarity" stickers on the parked tanks. This camaraderie did not please the authorities who hurriedly transferred out of the Baltic port an entire unit from the neighboring town of Slupsk.

In Warsaw, despite the ban on leaving the city, Western newsmen saw for themselves the uneasiness in the ranks. When the militia violently broke up a student demonstration Dec. 17, the soldiers were supposed to seal off the area. Militiamen brandishing truncheons were seen chasing the students into churches, but the soldiers — many younger than the students themselves — openly allowed many to make their escape.

Significantly, the first clandestine bulletin put out by the Warsaw branch of Solidarity, suspended under martial law, was circulated in the central Marszalkowska Avenue under the eyes of army patrols. Some event went to the extent of crossing the road rather than

intervene. One senior priest in Warsaw reported that streams of soldiers, including their officers, were coming, in civilian clothes, to confess their stress at occupying their own country, to explain they felt "morally ripped apart" by the need to reconcile their duty as a soldier and their feelings as Poles.

This moral dilemma is complicated by reports that Soviet, East German and Czechoslovak troops are mingling in the ranks in Polish uniform. These reports are now given as "certain" by highly reliable sources.

Daily life in Warsaw illustrates the soldiers' emotional tug-of-war. Everyone has noticed that controls are almost casual at army checkpoints. While soldiers, as if to excuse their uniform, jump to assist civilians — smilingly helping a motorist charge his battery, or guiding an old lady across the road.

It appears obvious that Polish authorities cannot count in the long run on the army standing together, especially if a lengthy state of siege means direct confrontation with the population.

U.S. created crisis, says Soviet paper

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (R) — The Soviet Union's leading analyst of U.S. affairs has said that hawks in the Reagan administration had manufactured an artificial crisis over Poland in order to guarantee their own political survival.

Georgy Arbatov, head of the institute of the U.S. and Canada, wrote in the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* that Washington's reaction to the Polish events had been determined by extremists among second-rank figures in the Reagan camp. Arbatov said these officials preferred an atmosphere of crisis and felt threatened by recent moves by the president to renew a dialogue with Moscow on disarmament.

The institute, which Arbatov heads, is the Kremlin's principal "think-tank" on domestic American politics. Arbatov said "provincial ideologues and crusades under Reagan, faced with the realities of governing, preferred to create artificial crises rather than adapt their own views to the existing situation."

A crisis over Poland also helped Washington press ahead with a military buildup and persuade ordinary Americans to forget their economic troubles, he argued. Arbatov asked what would have happened during the post-war period if governments had allowed "one local event or another" to affect the international situation as a whole.

He said that if world leaders had always followed their "instincts, sympathies and antipathies," then East-West conflicts would have probably led to a nuclear catastrophe. Recognition of this danger gave irresistible force to the principles of peaceful coexistence, which had in the past been recognized by the majority of Western states, including the U.S., he declared.

PLO anniversary hailed

BEIRUT, Jan. 1 (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's largest commando group, Fateh, Friday celebrated its 17th anniversary with a display of Soviet-made weaponry and thousands of cheering persons.

The three-hour rally, which was attended by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, featured Soviet-made rocket-launchers, tanks and armored personnel carriers manned by Palestinian commandos. The rally was held on the edge of Sabra in West Beirut.

Fateh, which means "conquest" in Arabic, was created by Arafat in the 1950s as a liberation movement and did not officially announce itself until 1965. Its charter called for the recovery of Israeli-occupied Palestinian territory by means of armed struggle. Arafat has repeatedly boasted the PLO is

able to field 40,000 armed fighters in Lebanon. A senior Palestinian official claims Fateh makes up 90 percent of the umbrella organization's fighting force.

In a speech Thursday, Arafat described the year 1982 as the "year of the victorious departure toward Palestine" and gave an assessment of the PLO's achievement during 1981. "As we witness the beginning of the 18th year in the life of our great revolution, we recall a year that was rich in struggle and in important and fateful victories. With all these victories, you crowned the history of your Arab nation," Arafat told a rally Thursday held to mark the anniversary of Fateh.

Arafat, while calling on the Lebanese population to end the sectarian strife which (Continued on back page)

Ghana military orders curfew to control lawless soldiers

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Jan. 1. (Agencies) — Armed soldiers roamed the streets of Ghana's capital, Accra, Friday, looting shops and committing "barbaric acts," Accra Radio said in a report monitored here.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been ordered and the country's international airport remain closed. The radio had earlier reported that the capital and the rest of the country were calm following Thursday's military coup that toppled the government of President Hilla Limann. The radio broadcast did not explain the nature of the "barbaric acts."

Accra Radio quoted the ruling provisional National Defense Council headed by ex-Air Force Lt. Jerry J. Rawlings, as calling on all civilians to hand over arms and on all police and military officers who had not yet done so to report to their barracks. "There is no need for looting and indiscriminate acts," said a council statement. It said all soldiers and police caught looting would be subject to "unprecedented revolutionary action." There was no further elaboration.

There was no clear indication whether there were casualties in Thursday's coup, although Rawlings referred in one broadcast to "many soldiers who died for you."

Accra radio later said of the looting that "apart from such soldiers...there are certain PNP (People's National Party) of deposed President Hilla Limann) thugs... who are trying to perpetrate their wicked acts by paying huge sums of money to soldiers thereby inducing them to loot defenseless civilians for whose just cause this war is being fought."

"The current war has been declared against all forms of corruption in the nation," the radio said, and the ruling council had called for cooperation to keep peace and order.

Accra radio called on taxi-drivers and market traders to cut prices to "meet the pocket of the ordinary poor worker."

All telex and telephone communications with Ghana have been interrupted and Accra radio is the main source of information on events in the country. A broadcast Thursday carried a call by the council for a reduction in public transport fares, including those of the many taxis, and of the price of food. The statement said the action was directed at "enabling prices to meet the pockets of the ordinary poor worker."

After Rawlings, 34, staged another coup 30 months ago, one of his first acts was to flow

up Accra's Central Makola market where "kalabule" — black market trading — flourished. Successive Ghanaian governments have imposed price controls on basic consumer goods which immediately resulted in a shortage of those items from approved shops and a subsequent increase in black market activities. "This is not a coup," Rawlings said in an Accra radio speech Thursday. "I'm not here to impose myself, far from it. We ask for nothing more than proper democracy... After two years of nothing but repression, I am prepared at this moment to face a firing squad if what I've tried to do for the second time in my life does not meet with the approval of Ghanaians," he said.

Rawlings appealed to Ghanaians not to harm Limann, a 51-year-old doctor and former diplomat, and asked him to remain in his presidential quarters. He said the takeover was "not directed against officers of the armed forces and announced that a 'people's defense organization' — apparently a militia — would be set up alongside the existing military establishment.

In interviews while head of the government and after he stepped down, Rawlings emphasized the disgust felt by junior officers toward the corruption and mismanagement they felt had come to characterize much of military and civilian rule in Ghana.

Rawlings repeatedly rejected political labels and several times referred to himself as "a moralist" above all else.

Boy shoots down sister, mother

CALTANISSETTA, Sicily Jan. 1 (AFP) — A 13-year-old boy shot dead his sister because he disapproved of her behavior, and murdered his mother two days later after admitting the crime to her, police said here Friday.

The boy's sister Maria, 16, had reportedly run away from home on several occasions, and her brother felt she was keeping bad company. He lured her to an isolated area near his poor central Sicilian town and shot her, police said.

Returning home, the boy waited two days before telling his mother what he had done. He then shot her and gave himself in to the police.

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Through SABIC joint ventures

Kemya to create new plastic industry

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 — A new industry will be born by 1984 in the fast growing industrial city of Jubail. The structure for this industry has been cemented by two major projects as a joint venture agreement for the production of Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE). The revolutionary product — a film-like plastic but stronger and lighter than the ones in the market — is to be produced by Kemya, a company born out of the successful negotiations between the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) and the U.S. Exxon Chemicals Company. The company is designed to produce 270,000 tons each year, according to *Saudi Business* Saturday.

Kemya, officially known as the In-bail Petrochemical Company, was created to operate the SABIC/Exxon joint venture properties in the Kingdom. The construction of the administration building is already underway and that of the plant is scheduled to begin in July 1982. Money is flowing rapidly to raise an estimated cost of \$1 billion — and construction of the administration building. The plant is expected to be ready by the deadline set for the operations to begin in 1984.

Kemya hopes to completely man the plant with Saudi Arabian personnel by 1990. Special technical training is being imparted to Saudi Arabians on an identical plant that is nearing completion in Texas.

The plant has been envisaged as one of the many drives toward diversification by the Kingdom of its massive industrialization

program.

Both, SABIC and Exxon, expect to derive reasonable profits from this venture. And with plastic being the product of the future, innovative products, like the LLDPE, would flourish in the market. Kemya, currently, plans to market its product primarily in the Far East, hoping to branch out in the Middle East and Europe later on.

The new venture will be spending initially in the import of Butene 1 — a chemical bond needed in the LLDPE process — from the United States. But once another SABIC/Exxon joint venture operation starts to produce Butene 1 in Jubail by the end of 1986, Kemya will cut its operational costs drastically.

King felicitates Numeiri, Oueddei

RIYADH, Jan. 1 (SPA) — King Khaled sent cables of congratulations Friday to Sudanese President Jaafar Muhammad Numeiri and Chad President Goukouni Oueddei.

In his cable to President Numeiri on the occasion of his country's independence anniversary, King Khaled wished him and the Sudanese people, on behalf of the people and government of Saudi Arabia, success and further progress. The king also expressed similar feelings in his congratulatory message to President Oueddei on Chad's national cable anniversary.

Group to leave for Islamic talks in Tripoli soon

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 — Saudi Arabia's delegation to the seventh session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs will leave for Tripoli soon to attend the meeting slated for Jan. 15-18, it was reported Friday.

The commission meets annually before the conference of Islamic foreign ministers which this time will take place in Niamey, Niger, sometime in June, according to *Okaz* daily.

Sudan, Somalia and Oman apologized that they will not be able to attend the meeting. Relations between Saudi Arabia and Libya, severed since October 1980, were resumed Thursday. Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal said that the resumption of relations was a practical step towards resolving Arab differences and paving the way for a successful Arab summit conference.

It will also foster joint Arab action, Prince Saud said adding that the Arabs must unite and have one strong and healthy body. He predicted that the days to come will be those of Arab reconciliation.

same time, the Kingdom will permit no one to harm its internal or external policies and will not accept any humiliation of any type.

Prince Fahd said the Kingdom has had a unique development experience and urbanization boom. He also referred to the government's ceding many of its shares in existing firms to the workers for nothing in return. The government, he said, does not even ask the workers to pay the par value of these shares which went up from SR100 to SR500 in some cases. Only the nominal value was considered to enable workers own shares.

This trend will be followed with any company in which the state is a shareholder, he said, adding that officials and experts in Europe were astonished and could not comprehend this keenness on the part of the Saudi Arabian government to constantly raise the per capita income of its nationals.

In this regard, the prince also used the experiment of the development funds in the Kingdom as an illustration, such as the Real Estate Development Fund which spent so far SR50 billion as well as similar industrial and agricultural funds. He also recollected a statement made a few months ago by Dr. Ghazi Algosabi, minister of industry and electricity, saying that there are now more than 1,200 plants in Saudi Arabia and that licenses have been issued for a further two to three hundred industries. The Kingdom's agricultural production has jumped from 35,000 tons to more than 140,000 tons in two to three years, according to the Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh.

The prince said that those who know nothing about Saudi Arabia's historical background and circumstances envy it for the gigantic material potential it now possesses. And in this regard, he related to the students all the hardships the Kingdom has gone through in the past, especially during the World War II and at the time when oil appeared for the first time in Saudi Arabia in 1936. Its industrialization and export on large scale began only in 1950-51.

He asked the young men to let their elders relate the story to them. "Thanks be to God, the Kingdom has now reached the level of countries like the United States, the Soviet Union or others," he said. He also dealt with the Islamic faith and the history of its propagation in China, Spain and Southern France.

Earlier on, Prince Fahd inspected King Abdul Aziz Airbase here Thursday as part of his tour of a number of government departments in the Eastern Province.

He was met on arrival at the royal lounge by Gen. Muhammad Saleh Al-Hammad, commander of the base; Gen. Muhammad Sabri, Eastern Province commander; Gen. Ali Al-Bouri, commander of Dhahran Airbase; Brig. Ali Ahmad Al-Ghamdi, Dhahran Airport director; and other armed forces personnel. He was briefed on the base's activities and projects underway.

Later, the prince was met at the King Abdul Aziz Technical Studies Institute by its commander Brig. Abdul Aziz Muhammad Heneini, cadets and officers. He told the students he was proud of the great efforts exerted by the leadership of the Saudi army foremost among which is King Khaled, the supreme commander of the armed forces, and Prince Sulian, the defense and aviation minister. He also took up a number of local and international issues.

Prince Fahd next Monday will lay the foundation stone of the new campus of Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University, on behalf of King Khaled. Sheikh Hassan ibn Abdullah Al-Sheikh, minister of higher education and chancellor of Saudi universities, said that the fact that Prince Fahd will honor the ceremony which will take place northeast of Riyadh shows the interest vested by King Khaled and Prince Fahd in education and knowledge.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Saturday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:34	5:41	5:12	5:03	5:27	6:01
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:25	12:26	11:57	11:44	12:08	12:38
Asr (Afternoon)	3:30	3:26	2:56	3:40	3:05	3:30
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:52	5:46	5:17	5:00	5:25	5:50
Isha (Night)	7:22	7:16	6:47	6:30	6:55	7:20

Kingdom, Kuwait to build SR1.1 billion cement plant

By a staff writer

RIYADH, Jan. 1 — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait Wednesday signed an agreement for the establishment of the biggest cement project in the Middle East. The project will have a daily capacity of 7,000 tons of klinker and 30 tons of cement. More than 4,000 tons of klinker will be exported to Kuwait. The project will cover both countries' cement requirements.

So far, contracts totalling SR1.1 billion have been signed with international firms

for the project, Saudi Arabia, which has a similar venture with Bahrain, will own 55 percent of the project and Kuwait 45 percent. Representing Saudi Arabia are the Social Security Organization, the General Investments Fund, the Retirement Pensions Organization, and individual shareholders. Kuwait is represented by government-owned Kuwait Cement Company and private shareholders. The implementation of the project will take three years starting from February. The plant will be set up off Dammam-Kuwait road in the Eastern Province near Jubail.

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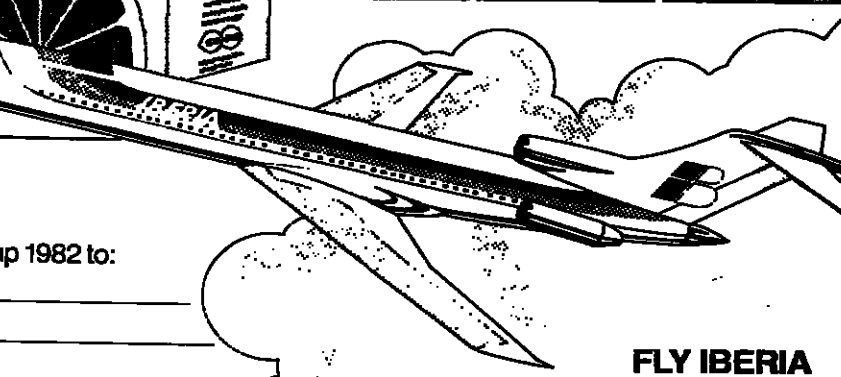
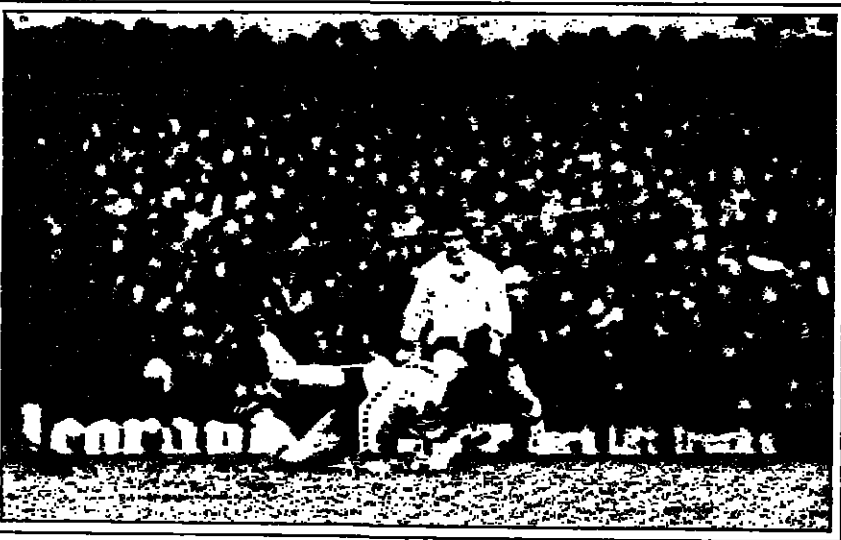
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CITY

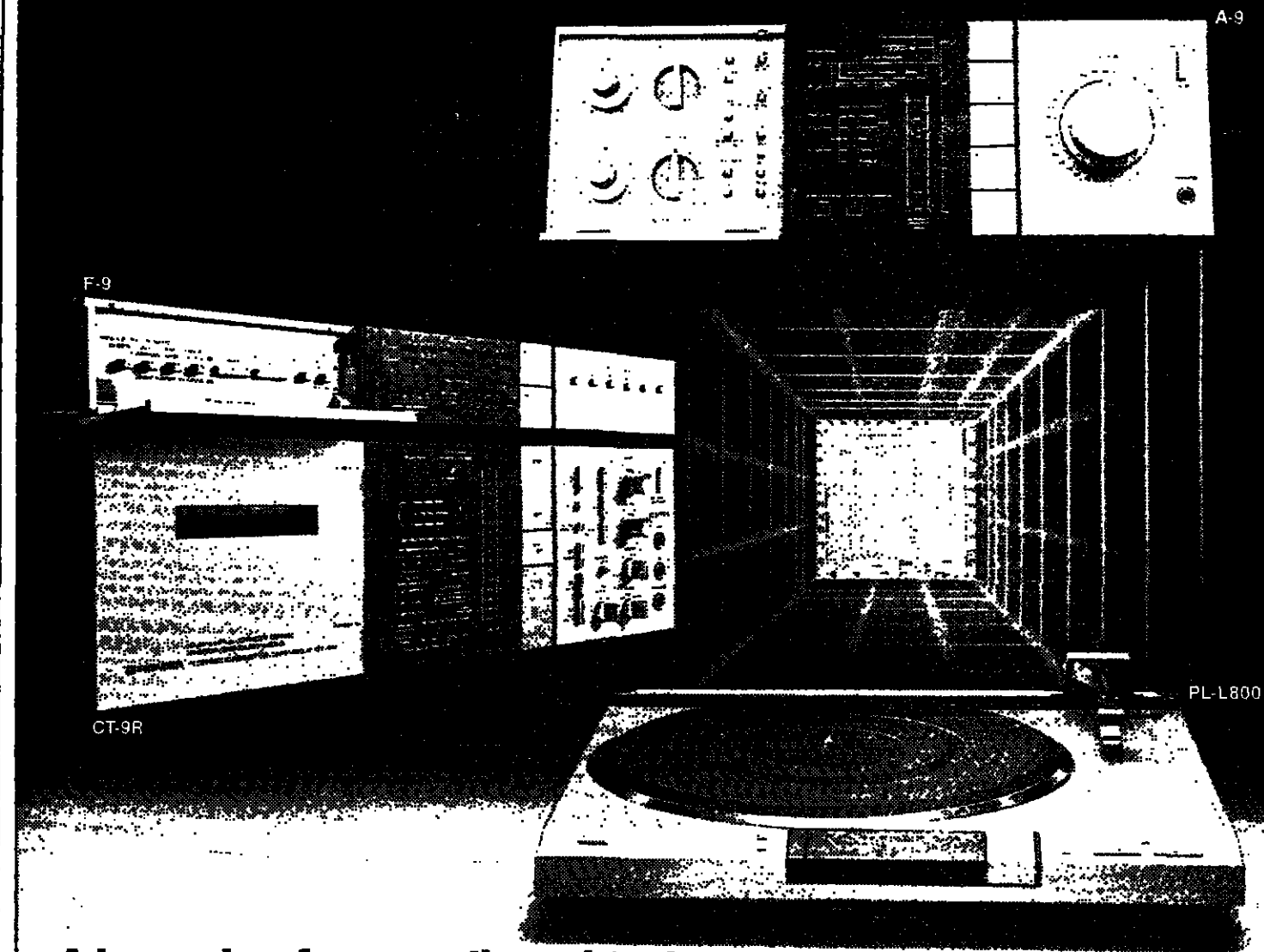
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Petroline to keep oil loading tariff

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 — Petroline, the East-West crude oil pipeline, officials have announced that the Kingdom does not intend to lower its crude oil loading tariff for ships from its present level of 60 U.S. cents (about SR2).

Bakr Khoja, vice president for Petroline operations, told *Saudi Business* weekly published Saturday that oil companies have complained that the rate was too high, especially when loading super-tankers.

The Petroline, a 1.85-million-barrel pipeline that spans 1,202 kms. across the Arabian peninsula, provides an alternative export outlet on the Red Sea in addition to its current facilities on the Kingdom's eastern coast via the Strait of Hormuz. The \$1.6 billion pipeline which took four-and-a-half years to build culminated in the first shipment of crude oil produced in the Eastern Province through the Yanbu off-shore terminal in June, 1981.

Preparations for King Khaled to dedicate Petroline early this year are in progress at the industrial city of Yanbu.

About 11 one-million barrel crude oil storage tanks are built in the city and they are tested for operation. King Khaled, members of the royal family and execu-

King to dedicate pipeline shortly

tives from the General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (Petromin) will attend the dedication, tentatively planned for the end of January, a date which marks a major turning point in Saudi Arabia's domestic petroleum and petrochemical development. But the primary importance of the pipeline is that it will provide a constant flow of petroleum in Yanbu's industrial city, where a multibillion-dollar petrochemical complex is under construction.

Petroline has been running crude oil operations since July 1981 on an experimental basis to work out any bugs. According to Sheikh Bakr A. Khoja, vice president for Petroline operations, the system had no major problems since it began its experimental stage.

However, he said that during the commissioning stage, when operations were being tested before being turned over one of the turbines went into high speed, causing several blades to disintegrate and fly out of the machine. Yet, the pipeline at present is pumping 1.35 million barrels

per day (bpd) and Petroline plans to increase the flow to 1.5 million bpd in February. "Possibly by August, we will be pumping 1.85 million bpd," Khoja added.

The official said that one of the successes of Petroline is in the training of Saudi Arabians in various fields of operations. Most of the local engineers on the pipeline have been working with Petroline for about two years.

At present Petroline has already loaded crude oil onto ships up to 500,000 dead-weight tons (dwt). The smallest ship allowed at the terminal is 80,000 dwt. The average weight of ships is in the 250,000 to 350,000 dwt range.

The pipeline and the Yanbu complex were designed in the mid-1970s with one major goal: economic diversification of Saudi Arabia. Although the main source of income for the Kingdom has been oil sales, the petrochemical complex is expected to bring the Kingdom into competition with superpower petrochemical producers of the West.

Petroline is the most modern and largest oil pipeline in the world. It surpasses in the capacity the Alaska pipeline in the United States and Tapline, a pipeline that carries oil from Dhanra to Sidon in Lebanon across Jordan.

'Jeddah Towers' declared safe and sound

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 — The tenants of Jeddah Towers, a prestigious building in Shari'afiya, are preparing to return to it after it was declared safe and sound.

Speaking to *Arab News* Friday, Sheikh Mishal Kamal Adham who is one of the office tenants said he was going back as soon as he completed the shift from his temporary offices nearby. He had left the building earlier this month when the owners, Taher Cor-

poration, advised all the tenants to move out when one of the columns sprang a crack. The Saudi American Bank, of the largest tenants, also closed down to allow for a thorough examination to be made.

As it turned out only three columns had sprang cracks which were not damaging to the structure or threatening the building with collapse. Expert engineers from here and abroad were employed to carry out the

examination. Sheikh Mishal said he was confident that the building was as sound as any in the country.

Although the shift-cost tenants money and disrupted business, they were not too upset about it thinking of the danger involved. "I think the owners of the building must be commended for the courage they have shown in acknowledging that a problem exists," a businessman said at the time of evacuation.

Islamic vocational center to meet in Dacca

By Ahmad Shaaban

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 — The board of directors of the Islamic Center for Technical and Vocational Training and Research will hold its fifth session in Dacca, Bangladesh, Jan. 4 to 6, officials of the Organization of the Islamic Conference said Friday.

A resolution of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries holding their ninth annual conference in Dakar, Senegal, approved the center's establishment in 1978. The foundation stone was laid in March 1981 by the late President Zia-ur-Rahman of Bangladesh in presence of President Sekou Toure of Guinea, Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and OIC Secretary General Habib Chatti.

The \$20 million building and ancillary facilities are under construction after designs were prepared in the Islamic style by the renowned Turkish architect Mehmet Doruk Pamir. Saudi Arabia had taken the lead in making financial contributions. It provided \$3 million towards the capital cost of the center which, subject to its being financially

covered, should be completed by the end of 1983 to start full-fledged training programs.

The center was established to cater to the training and upgrading of Muslim manpower in such technological and technical fields as welding, machine shops, electricity, electronics and others. It will also train instructors from OIC states so that they may upgrade the training standards of their national institutions. It also will conduct research on manpower and the evolving of appropriate technologies to quicken the pace of manpower development in the Islamic world. Moreover, the center will collect and disseminate information on human resources development in Islamic countries. It will also try to harmonize OIC members' educational policies with their manpower requirements.

Riyadh to host Gulf labor talks

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 1 — The Arab Gulf Labor and Social Affairs Ministerial Council will hold its fourth session in Riyadh Jan. 10, according to press reports Friday.

Okaz daily said that the three-day session will be attended, in addition to member states, by the Arab League General Secretariat and the Arab Labor Organization (ALO). The session will deal with a working paper submitted by the council's follow up bureau about a five-year development plan for industry and manpower in Gulf states.

The council which is made up of the Kingdom, Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq also will discuss other issues in the agenda prepared by a committee of labor and social affairs experts during its meeting in Riyadh in October, 1981.

Under a plan of action to strengthen economic cooperation among Islamic countries, adopted at the Third Islamic Summit Conference of Makkah in January, 1981, the center has been assigned the task of implementing recommendations relating to the manpower and social affairs sectors. The recommendations also call for the expansion of cooperation among Islamic states for the exchange of manpower and the creation of skilled manpower pools.

They also provide for coordination of the educational, manpower and training activities of the OIC states and the establishment of joint consultancy agencies.

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Curfew said lifted on Golan Arab town

TEL AVIV, Jan. 1 (Agencies) — Israeli troops held an Arab town on the recently annexed Golan Heights under curfew for two days, lifting the curfew Friday, Israeli radio reported.

The curfew on Majdal Shams, the biggest Arab Druze town on the Golan Heights, was confirmed Friday by Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan, Israel's military chief of staff, only after

Syrian television broadcast the news Thursday night.

A few hours after Eytan's statement, Israeli radio said Friday evening that the curfew had ended, but there was no official confirmation and no detailed explanation of the measure. Eytan was quoted on Israeli radio as saying the curfew had been imposed "for security reasons," and that the army was investigating Majdal Shams and the northern part of the Golan Heights.

Military censorship prohibited the reporting of much information beyond the scanty details made public by Eytan, who had said Thursday that Israel would keep its forces in the north on alert because of an appraisal that "the situation might change."

Israel is wary of possible Syrian military moves or Palestinian commando attacks in the wake of the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, which Israel occupied in the 1967 war.

In the occupied West Bank town of Bethlehem, meanwhile, Israeli explosives experts dismantled a bomb planted near a Jewish holy site Friday, security authorities said.

The *Haaretz* newspaper's correspondent in the north reported that Israeli troops had received a search warrant to accompany the curfew in Majdal Shams, a town of about 7,000 Druze Arabs, but there was no official information on the object of the search.

The curfew was first made public Thursday night by Syrian television broadcasts which reportedly said Israeli troops were searching homes of Golan Arabs known to be opposed to Israeli rule. Golan Druze towns were on general strike for most of the week after Israel annexed the territory Dec. 14.

Meanwhile, at the United Nations, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Thursday Israel had told him its annexation of the Golan Heights did not preclude unconditional negotiations with Syria for a lasting peace. He was reporting to the Security Council on Israel's response to a resolution the council adopted Dec. 17 demanding that Israel's annexation of the Heights be rescinded forthwith.

Mubarak promises political changes

CAIRO, Jan. 1 (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Friday said he is willing to make political changes in the new year but warned he would not accept dissent from any of his aides. "I want stability, but if there is call for change then I must make changes. That would be in the public interest," the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram* quoted him as saying in an interview.

Mubarak became head of state after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat three months ago and pledged to follow the policies of his predecessor. Mubarak told *Al-Ahram* that if any of his aides could not get along with him "a replacement will be chosen immediately."

He said economic policy would form the cornerstone of his government's policies. He said he set up an economic "think-tank" including former finance minister Abdul-Moneim Qaissouni. The appointment followed mounting criticism in the government — guided press of the current economy and finance minister, Dr. Abdul-Razzak Abdul-Meguid.

Mubarak said a conference of economists would meet this month to work out an economic blueprint for the future. He said he had no intention of dissolving the People's Assembly (parliament), which has



President Hosni Mubarak

been sitting since May 1979, adding: "Elections would be a distraction. There would have to be strong reasons for that."

The interview made little mention of foreign policy but Mubarak said Egypt remained open to reconciliation with Arab states which have boycotted Cairo for its peace treaty with Israel. "We will shake hands with anyone who wants to shake hands with us... We would welcome it," he said.

He said Egypt "had military and economic relations with the United States. In the same way as there is economic cooperation with West Germany, France and Britain."

Cairo receives over \$2 billion a year in American military and civilian aid.

Sharon's defense reforms run into stiff opposition

TEL AVIV, Jan. 1 (AP) — Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's sweeping reform of Israel's defense establishment has run into furious opposition from the staff of his ministry, which is threatening its first general strike. Sharon launched his reform last week. Veteran defense ministry executives were

told to give up their desks to uniformed generals, and whole departments were ordered welded into single units. Middlemen in the weapons market suddenly were out in the cold.

"Sharon is treating us as though we were the enemy," charged Moshe Ashkenazi, head of the defense ministry civilian workers' union. Ashkenazi says the union doesn't necessarily oppose the reforms, but objects to being forced into them without being consulted.

A strike in the defense ministry would not affect the armed forces' readiness, since it would mainly involve civilian workers in planning, procurement and other rear services. Since taking over the defense ministry five months ago, Sharon has been Israel's most visible politician after Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

He has launched a crackdown on Palestinians in occupied Arab territories, while also taking over many of the Mideast peace-negotiating functions that used to belong to the foreign ministry.

Sharon has surged as well into the forefront of U.S.-Israeli dealings. It was he who started the current wave of acrimony against the Americans, picked up later by Begin in response to American censure of Israel's Golan Heights annexation.

Few people deny that the defense community needs a thorough shakeup. Defense spending consumes 40 percent of the country's scant resources, but because of military censorship and the power of the national-defense image, criticism of wastage, work duplication and inflated manpower tends to be muted.

Sharon says his reforms will eliminate some 12,000 jobs and save the country hundreds of millions of dollars.

Enter new towns

Habre forces said advancing

YAOUNDE, Cameroun, Jan. 1 (AFP) — Rebel forces in Chad led by Hissene Habre have further advanced in the last few days, entering the regions of Mongo and the central town of Ati, informed sources here confirmed Friday.

Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) were reported here Thursday to have forward positions only 10 kms from Ati, where some 2,000 troops of the African peacekeeping force are stationed.

According to a Libyan radio report, the FAN had the peacekeeping forces surrounded at Ati and have called on them to surrender or be exterminated, but this was denied by the force's commander Thursday. Since the Libyan military withdrawal from

Chad at the beginning of November, the FAN have taken control of the main towns and localities in Eastern Chad, including Abeche, Biltine, Guereda and Iriba. They have also taken Oum Hadjer, 130 kms west of Abeche on the road which leads via Ati to the capital Ndjamena.

The FAN's progressive advance has taken them to within about 400 kms from the seat of the government of President Goukouni Oueddei, who called the Libyans in to help drive them from the capital a year ago.

Reports reaching here said the situation of Chadian forces loyal to Goukouni was "alarming" for lack of food, weapons and ammunition and that they were believed to be very dissatisfied.

To Afghan crisis

Kabul rejects 'Islamic solution'

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 1 (AFP) — Afghanistan has rejected the Iranian proposal for an "Islamic solution" to the Afghan crisis describing it "interference" in its internal affairs, radio Kabul reported Thursday.

The radio, monitored here, said that the Islamic revolution in Iran and the Marxist revolution in Afghanistan were both against American "political influence" in the region.

"However, some elements in Iran who failed to understand the Afghan revolution are serving U.S. interests by supporting opponents of the Afghan regime," the radio said quoting a foreign ministry spokesman.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry on Monday denounced the two year-old Soviet interven-

tion in Afghanistan and accused Moscow of "playing the American game" in the region.

Iran, which has proposed the formation of an Islamic peace force to prevent any alleged external interference in Afghanistan, repeated its call for an Islamic solution of Afghanistan on the second anniversary of the Soviet military occupation.

Rejecting the Iranian call, the Afghan Foreign Ministry advised Tehran not to be "misled by American propaganda" and asked Iran to "cooperate with Afghanistan." Iran has reportedly refused to hold talks with the Kabul regime as "it amounts to recognizing the puppet government of Babrak Karmal."

Mengistu praises ties with France

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 1 (AFP) — Ethiopia is satisfied that its long-standing relations with France are being progressively strengthened. Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam told visiting French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. Cheysson flew to Asmara, capital of strife-torn northern Eritrea province, Thursday for the meeting with Lt.-Col. Mengistu, according to Ethiopian television Thursday night.

The announcement said Cheysson, who was on the second day of his visit, delivered a message from President Francois Mitterrand to the Ethiopian leader. Its contents were not

disclosed.

The minister, in Ethiopia for bilateral talks aimed at further improving relations between the two countries and to review the situation in the region and the Middle East, is due to end his visit Saturday and leave for Cairo.

He has met Mengistu several times previously during trips to Ethiopia as development commissioner for the European Economic Community (EEC), and the two men are or very good terms, according to official sources. The Ethiopian leader is in the Eritrean capital for what was said to be a major effort to reconstruct the Eritrean economy.

U.S. lauds Evren's democracy plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (R) — The United States has welcomed Turkey's announcement of a timetable for return to parliamentary rule. A State Department spokesman Thursday called it "a reaffirmation of democratic values."

Head of State Gen. Kenan Evren announced Wednesday plans for a new constitution by the end of next summer, a referendum by November, 1982, and elections in autumn, 1983. The 16-month old military government has been under heavy

pressure in Western Europe to give a timetable for restoration of civilian rule.

The Reagan administration has been among Turkey's strongest supporters. The two countries agreed to establish a high-level joint defense group during a visit to Ankara by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger earlier last month.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig also planned to visit Turkey last month but canceled a foreign tour because of the Polish crisis.

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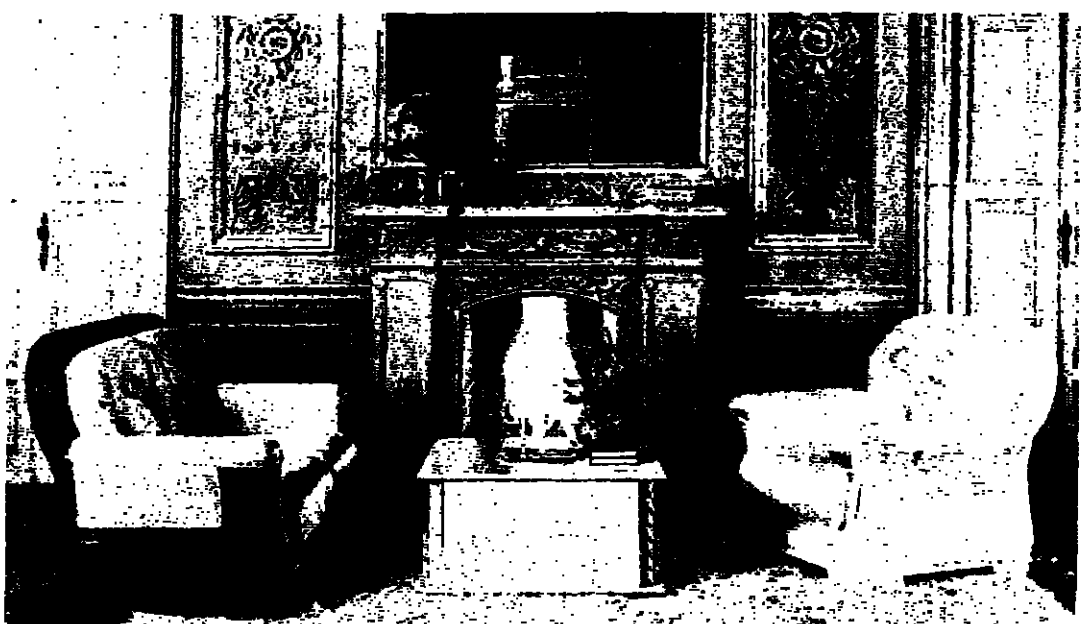
DACCA, (AFP) — President Abdul Sarfar has set up a national security council with himself in charge to explore how the armed forces can contribute to the country's development. It was announced here Friday. The official Bangladesh news agency BSS quoted presidential adviser Daud Khan Majlish as saying Friday that the newly-formed security council would replace the existing national defense council.

AMMAN, (AFP) — U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles Percy, currently on a Middle East tour, Thursday met with Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Foreign Minister Marwan el Kassem, an official announcement said.

LONDON, (R) — Nineteen Kurdish rebels have been executed for attacking security forces in northwest Iran, the Tehran evening newspaper *Ettelaat* said. The newspaper said Thursday that the 19 were shot by firing squads in the city of Orumiye after being found guilty of rebellion against the Islamic Republic.

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, (AFP) — Two Pakistani airmen were killed Thursday when their air force aircraft crashed in the northwest frontier province near here while on a routine training flight, authorities said Friday. The victims were identified as instructor pilot Riaz Maqbool Bajwa and trainer flight cadet Shaheen Nawaz.

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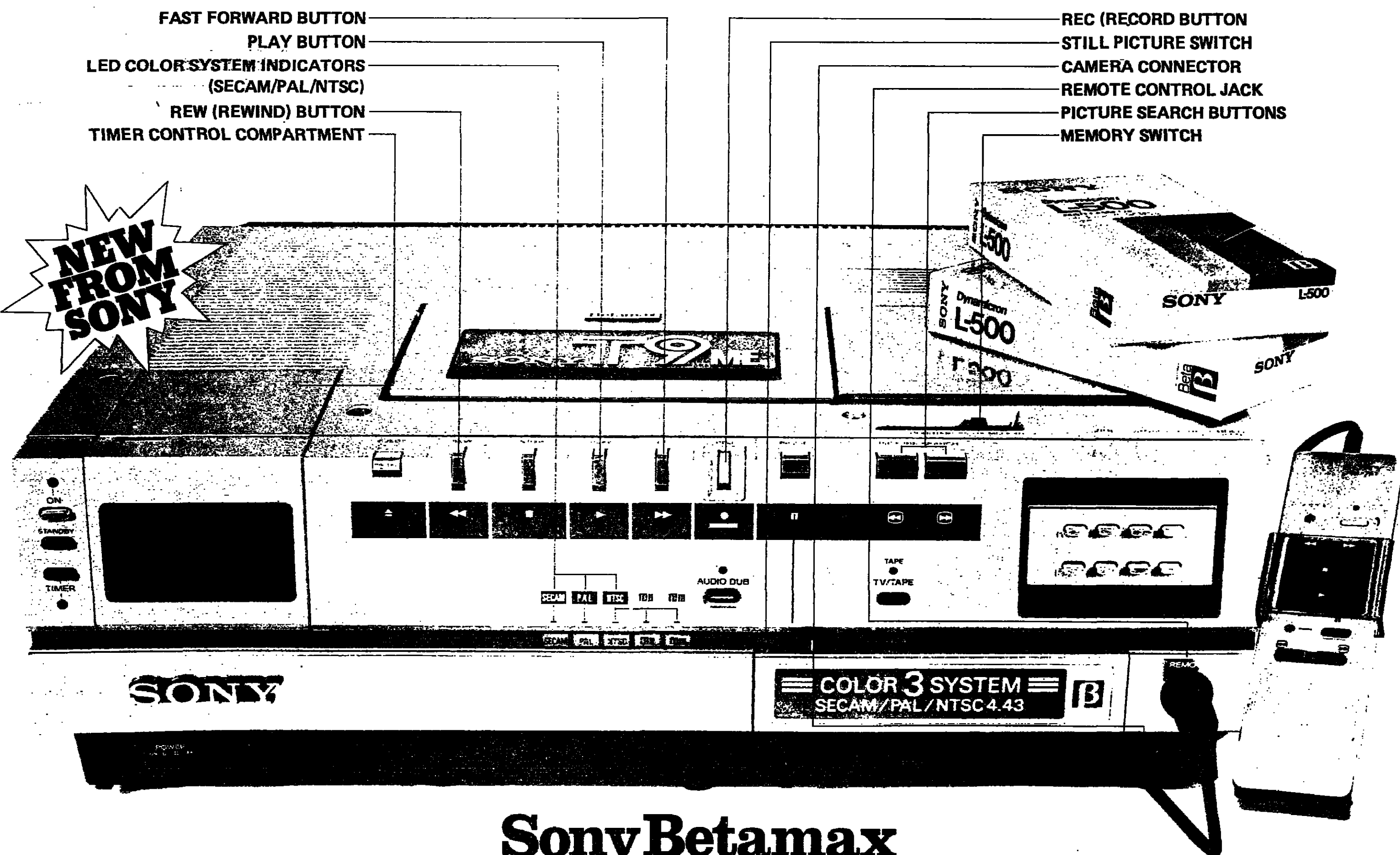
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POSITIVE SIGNALS

Events which took place during the last few weeks of 1981 seemed to signal good omens for the upcoming year. While much of the world was threatened with uprisings and economic recessions, the Arab nation seemed to be focusing on its major goals and making efforts to accomplish them.

The most positive event in late 1981 was the promise of discussions between Syria and high-ranking Iranians in an attempt to end the Gulf war. The efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war were gathering strength at year's-end and promised to come to fruition during 1982.

Middle East solidarity was enforced by the tours of Syrian President Hafez Assad. His visits to Saudi Arabia and other Middle East states indicated everyone's willingness to form stronger liaisons which could be strengthened with one purpose in mind when the Arab summit commences.

The Arab nation promises to gain strength in 1982, as signaled with Saudi Arabia's announcement that relations with Libya were resumed, a direct effort to assure Arab solidarity and to bring the ranks of the Arab states closer together.

Support for the Saudi Arabian peace initiative was also gaining ground. The suspension of the Arab Summit in Morocco appeared to be only a breathing period which would give Arab states the insight to see that the initiative was a reasonable way to begin toward a solution of Middle East crises. Meetings between Arab leaders during the end of 1981 showed that support for the initiative substantial, by the time the spring summit is held should be unanimous.

The Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights led Arab leaders to join together in their resistance to this attempt. Assad in particular may leave for the United States where he will have a chance to present the Syrian position and at the same time strengthen and crystallize opposition to Israeli actions and aggression throughout the Middle East.

Begin's actions were an indication to the United States and to other supporters of Israel that Begin and his government never had any intention of adhering to United Nations Resolution 242 and were in fact using the provisions of the Camp David agreement as a cover for their aggression within the Middle East. In 1982, if the trends of 1981 continue, Israel will continue to lose ground and supporters in the United States as it becomes obvious that Israeli-U.S. relations are only a one-sided relationship in which Begin takes everything he can get to further his cause, giving little in return, and is a friend only for so long as the friendship can benefit his aggressive goals.

Saudi Arabian press review

Friday's two newspapers *Okaz* and *Al-Jazirah* commented on the resumption of Saudi Arabian-Libyan diplomatic relations and optimism about realizing Arab unity and solidarity.

Dealing with the announcement that Saudi Arabia and Libya were resuming diplomatic relations broken since October 1981, *Okaz* said that the Kingdom has proved Arab unity necessities unifying Arab action and that issues of common Arab destiny should be raised above all considerations.

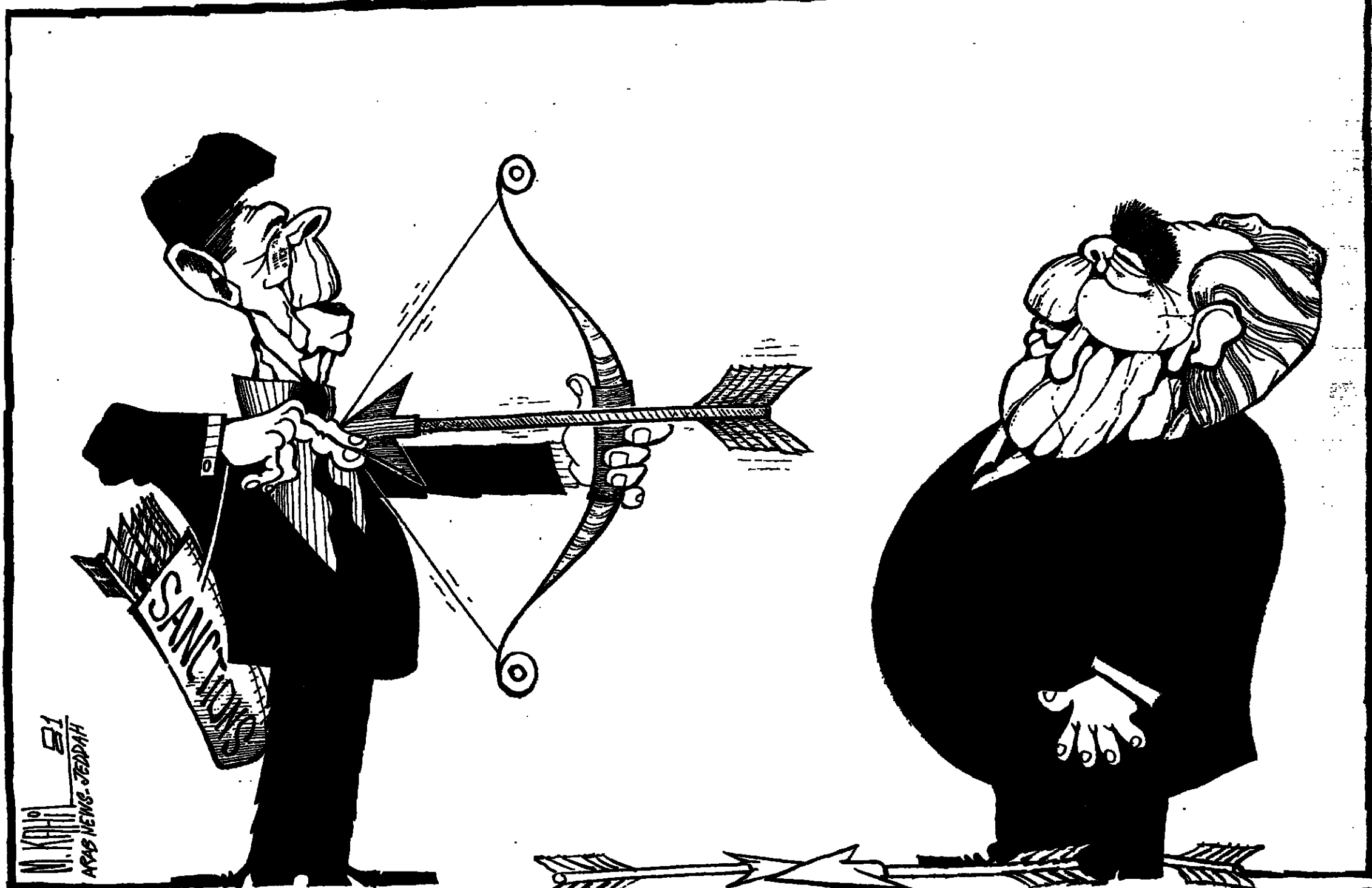
"The Kingdom is keen to realize Arab unanimity and coherence. Saudi Arabia is hard at work to iron out Arab differences in order to achieve solidarity," the paper said.

The paper urged the Arab countries to bear their historic responsibilities, be honest in dealing with international developments and to give prime concern to the greater interests of the Arab issues.

The paper praised the Kingdom's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Libya as a practical and far-sighted step toward achieving Arab unity. *Al-Jazirah* expressed optimism over restoring Arab solidarity, particularly in the wake of the Israeli decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights.

"All lessons learned from the past have proved that the only option for the Arabs to achieve victory over Israel, their common enemy, lies in restoring Arab solidarity and exercising a joint action," the paper said.

"The Syrian president's moves in the wake of the annexation decision and his announcement that he is ready to take part in any Arab summit, coupled with the Arab League secretary general's moves for resuming the Fez summit, are indications that the Arabs are about to achieve solidarity and face the challenges of Israel and those of international Zionism supporting Israel," it added.



Reagan's cold war rhetoric infuriates Caribbean

By Jeremy Taylor

PORT-OF-SPAIN — The American campaign to isolate Cuba, which has already had some diplomatic success in Latin and Central America and the Spanish Caribbean; is being warmed up in the English-speaking Caribbean as well, but Washington is finding the region's island leaders rather prouder and less pliable than it might wish.

Two features of the American strategy are becoming clear. One is to make a showcase of Jamaica, which 16 months ago rejected the democratic Socialist government of Michael Manley and voted in a pro-American, pro-business administration under Edward Seaga.

Watch Jamaica, Reagan told the Mexican and Canadian leaders in September. The idea is to "turn around" the island's crippled economy and show off the benefits of American economic and political support. At the end of October, Seaga suddenly broke off relations with Havana, charging that the Cubans had shown an unfriendly attitude by turning down a Jamaican extradition request, though the move has been widely attributed to American pressure.

So Jamaica has been rehabilitated as a worthy target of international assistance: the International Monetary Fund's seal of approval is restored,

American tourism is recovering strongly after last year's strikingly bad press, and favors have been piling up, from trade concessions to tax-deductible conference facilities.

What Reagan has overlooked, however, is Seaga's limited influence in the Caribbean and the possible backlash of too much American enthusiasm. "What do we have to do to get help," asked an eastern Caribbean official at the OAS General Assembly in St. Lucia in December, "elect a Manley or a Fidel Castro and then throw them out?"

One of the Seaga government's more influential liberal supporters, political scientist Dr. Carl Stone, has already spelt out the dangers. "The vulgar and ill-advised over-selling of the so-called Jamaica model of economic recovery," he argues, "even before any real recovering has appeared on the horizon, leaves many thinking minds in the region wondering if the special Jamaica-U.S. tie-up is not an over-dramatized political game that could disappear as quickly as it emerged if the U.S. sees no real gains coming from it."

Washington's anti-Communist crusade, Stone suggests, is falling on deaf ears in the region, because the demand for political support for the isolation of Cuba is not matched by the aidflows the region urgently needs. "Even the countries who are

hostile to Cuba and share Seaga's fear of communism are increasingly likely to view the Jamaican government as a U.S. satellite or lackey whose relationship with the big neighbor up north must not be trusted."

Seaga is already at odds with his eastern Caribbean colleagues over a second feature of the American strategy, a Caribbean Basin Initiative which is the latest Washington project for channeling large-scale development assistance into a region considered to be strategically vital.

Seaga's enthusiasm for the initiative has remained firm, while skepticism has been growing elsewhere in the region, mainly because of the lack of firm action to offset the rhetoric, but also because its top priority is private sector investment followed by trade, while the poorer Caribbean states insist that direct public sector transfers are the real development priority.

"How do I ask investors to come to Dominica," asks Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, "when there are no roads to move their products?"

Most of the English-speaking Caribbean is desperate for aid. The last eight years have increased their energy costs tenfold, but driven down the prices for all their export commodities; fueled inflation and wage demands, but contracted overseas markets and their investment in jobs, services and crumbling infrastructure. And it is becoming

clearer that the Caribbean Basin Initiative is a political tactic: business-oriented, aimed at excluding America's critics, and carrying enough strings to tie up the unwary leader.

Although most of the Caribbean is conservative, with little enthusiasm for Cuba, it is increasingly resentful of Washington's ideological approach.

The new foreign minister of oil-rich Trinidad and Tobago, Dr. Basil Ince, reacting to Secretary of State Alexander Haig's renewed warnings about Cuban interference at the OAS Assembly in St. Lucia, spoke sharply about the superpowers' tendency to see the Caribbean in "strictly strategic and geopolitical terms" and to "import their tensions into it."

For the Caribbean, ideology is not the issue. There is little interest in pressuring Cuba, still less as the price for American help.

When revolutionary Grenada, where Cuban influence is strong, tried last April to raise European funds for a new airport, Washington picked up little support for its frantic lobbying of European Community members, in spite of Caribbean dislike for the Grenada revolution. Soon after, the Caribbean Development Bank turned down an American grant because of a stipulation that none of the money should go to Grenada.

The Caribbean is getting tired of the cold war rhetoric blowing through the islands. —(ONS)

Namibia, Chad, Uganda, main issues for Africa in 1982

By Terry A. Anderson

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Independence for South-West Africa, peace in Chad and Uganda and faltering economic conditions in many nations are likely to be the main issues for Africa in 1982. It also is the year Muammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, is scheduled to assume the chairmanship of the Organization of African Unity.

The OAU is a grouping of 49 African nations, including those of North Africa, whose purpose is to promote the unity and solidarity of Africa. Qaddafi is due to take over as chairman, a post rotated each year among African leaders, some time in mid-year, succeeding President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

Until last November, Qaddafi had been deeply involved in Africa. He sent troops to the North Central nation of Chad in an attempt to help the government crush rebel forces of former Defense Minister Hissane Habre. The troops were withdrawn in November at the request of President Goukoni Oueddei of Chad after a meeting in Paris with President Francois Mitterrand of France, which granted Chad independence in 1960.

The Libyans, who entered Chad in 1980, were replaced by an OAU peacekeeping force to police a ceasefire in a long-stalemate civil war.

The chairmanship of the OAU which Qaddafi will assume at the organization's next summit conference — to be held in Libya sometime this coming summer — is largely a ceremonial post. The OAU's top executive officer is the secretary general, a post now held by Edem Kodjo of Togo.

In addition to the Chad problem, there are other issues seemed at the forefront in Africa for 1982: — South-West Africa: Also known as Namibia, this South African-governed territory could be well on the way to independence in the new year, but hard bargaining lies ahead. Independence negotiations began moving again in 1981 with an initiative by five major Western nations aimed at securing independence from South Africa for the mineral-rich but sparsely populated territory.

The five nations — Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany — have secured at least basic agreement on a constitutional plan for the new nation from South Africa's white-minority government, local political parties, the black guerrilla South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the black "front-line" states backing SWAPO.

Still to be settled, though, are the details of supervising an independence election, the timetable for independence and guarantees that the process will be fair.

These points are expected to be hard to settle,

since South Africa does not trust the United Nations, which has declared SWAPO the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and the South Africans fear the new black-ruled state might become a haven for the African National Congress, a guerrilla group which is trying to end white rule in South Africa.

Zimbabwe: In this newest black African state, the exodus of whites is expected to continue in 1982. With skilled white workers leaving at the rate of 1,600 or more a month, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, trying to entrench his Socialist-based government, will be forced to fill key economic, industrial and security posts with semi-qualified blacks or

high-priced expatriates.

Horn of Africa: The level of fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia-based freedom fighters in the disputed Ogaden region of Ethiopia diminished in 1981. Ethiopia claims it is winning the war against freedom fighters in Eritrea province, but hit-and-run attacks by the fighters numbering 8,000 to 10,000 continue.

East Africa: 1982 is likely to mean another year of hardship in the area. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has acknowledged that his country is in worse shape economically than it was a decade ago.

President Daniel Arap Moi has told Kenyans more belt-tightening is essential because of what he

Peace remains elusive in Horn of Africa

By Edith M. Lederer

MASSAWA, Ethiopia — For the first time in five years, the guns are almost silent in the strategic Horn of Africa. But there is still no real prospect of peace between Ethiopia and Somalia.

A superpower-fueled "cold war" has been building up, increasing the long-standing hatred between pro-Soviet Ethiopia and pro-Western Somalia and further complicating peace prospects. The Horn is overwhelmed by the largest refugee population in Africa and unable to find a peaceful solution for its future.

Militarily, Ethiopia, which boasts the largest army in black Africa, has consolidated its 1978 victory over Somalia in the disputed Ogaden desert region. Ethiopia also claims it is winning its 20-year-old war against freedom fighters seeking independence in northern Eritrea.

Politically, Ethiopia scored a major victory in June when the Organization of African Unity reaf-

firmed its claim to the Ogaden. But Somalia still refuses to recognize the Ogaden as part of Ethiopia.

Earlier this year, President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti — the tiny former French colony which shares borders with Ethiopia and Somalia and has tried to serve as a buffer between them — tried to lay groundwork for a regional conference on the Horn of Africa. But the conference, which both Somalia and Ethiopia had reportedly agreed to attend, never took place. There is no talk of rescheduling it.

Ethiopia denounced the "Bright Star" U.S. military maneuvers in November in Somalia and insisted their aim was to encircle Ethiopia.

Similarly, Ethiopia's new mutual defense treaty with Libya and South Yemen was condemned by Somalia as a threat to its existence. Somali officials claim the treaty will be used to attack all pro-Western countries in North Africa and the Middle East.

"Right now, the superpowers are engaged in

psychological warfare," says one Western diplomat, "and there's no progress at all on a peaceful settlement."

The Horn of Africa has been a major focus of East-West activity on the continent. Its 4,125-kilometer coastline follows the underbelly — and the oil tanker routes — of the Middle East from the Red Sea, into the Gulf of Aden and onward to the Indian Ocean.

Formerly a longtime friend of the United States, Ethiopia switched allegiance to the USSR when Washington refused to supply arms to expel Somalia from the Ogaden in 1977. The Russians airlifted 20,000 Cuban troops to help Ethiopia win the war.

Ethiopia remains Moscow's closest ally in Africa, but the military government of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam has kept open the door to the West, which he is counting on for badly needed aid to prevent the starvation of more than five million victims of war and drought. (AP)

Poland headed for a year of uncertainty

By Thomas W. Netter

WARSAW — A mood of apathy, indifference and resignation seems to have taken hold in Poland following the initial shock of martial law. Roadblocks still divide portions of the city, requiring showing of documents and sometimes inspections of car trunks by soldiers carrying automatic weapons.

Armed patrols of soldiers, two abreast and in squads of four and five, still roam the streets at night, checking papers. But the big armored personnel carriers and tanks that appeared Dec. 13, the day martial law began, have been scarce in the past days.

During the dismal day of gray, overcast skies and slush created by rain that melted heavy snow, gangs

of women workers in boots and scarves or groups of men, some in office garb, scraped the sidewalks and streets.

Under a decree issued in the early days of martial law, people not engaged in production, office workers and others without jobs were drafted into the street-cleaning crews across the city and along highways leading through the city. Outside one shop a group of white-frocked women shoveled snow after being told by their bosses to "make order in front of the premises."

Many Poles refer to the past as "before the war," a reference to the current state of war, or state of emergency, as martial law is called here. There are some other signs of minor concessions by the authorities, however. Movie theaters, closed as were other entertainment centers after the state on

emergency decree, are open again — but only for children.

There are some indications, however, that 1982 will involve a period of belt tightening and hard work which the government says is needed to meet realities of food supplies, and rebuild the economy.

Trybuna Ludu reported Wednesday that meat rations of office workers and other non-manual laborers will be cut from 3 kg to 2.5 kg in January because meat purchases in the country are not meeting the demand of the rationing system.

For the most, however, it will be a new year of uncertainty, as people wonder how all the changes of the past 16 months will be implemented or viewed by the leaders of 1982, whether they be the Military Council of National Salvation, or the government of Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski.

سكندرية الاخبار

Flamenco group spreads rich Spanish tradition through dance



POISE: Subtle and poised movements is the catchword for flamenco dancers as they move across the stage. Here, David Morales shows what Spain is about.

JEDDAH — Traditionally and culturally, Spain's flamenco dancing is as rich and important as the Saudi Arabian sword dance. The culmination of proud Spanish folk life and tradition is blended together, when the dancer weaves a pattern of sophisticated steps and accents the movements with a complex rhythm stamped out by the foot.

This Spanish folk dancing and music has found a place in Jeddah with a flamenco trio consisting of Andre Rodrigues playing a stunning acoustic skill in his ability to carry out the dance steps with poise and grace.

Flying in from southern Spain, it is the second year the group has performed in the Hyatt Regency's Sawary reception last year. It will perform until Jan. 9 then the group moves to Riyadh for two weeks.

Francisco Morales, the group's manager and the young dancer's father, said that in Spain the tradition of flamenco dancing goes back to the early 1700s and is enjoyed by everybody in Spain, as well as other people across Europe.

"In Spain, the whole family will gather to hear the music and watch the dancing," Francisco said in his thick Spanish accent.

According to the manager, his son practices several hours a day, and when going to school the boy will practice before and after his lessons.

"I once told him that if it's too hard to do all this he can stop," said Francisco. "But he refused and just kept practicing his dancing."

According to Francisco, the group performs, the music and pictures about life in Spain. The result is a very soulful performance.

When the manager, who's group appears throughout Spain, was first approached about performing in Saudi Arabia, his son was very eager. And now when he asks, "David do you want to go to dance in Saudi Arabia for a month?", his son is very excited.



FLAMENCO: Antonio Madrele (far left), Andre Rodrigues (center) and David Morales warm up before the dancing. The singing and music is accompanied by complicated clapping rhythms during this portion of the music.

Laser trials show ulcer improvements

LONDON — A third of the thousands of people who die each year from bleeding stomach ulcers could be saved by the laser, research in Britain has suggested. A team of doctors and surgeons from two London hospitals has just carried out a 15-month controlled trial where treatments by laser and surgery were compared.

A total of 76 patients suffering from bleeding peptic ulcers were involved and the team says in a report to *The Lancet* medical magazine that the trial was the first to demonstrate that a "significant" reduction in mortality and be achieved by the use of a non-operative treatment.

Of the 76 patients, 40 had their ulcers treated by conventional surgery while the other 36 were given laser treatment. Seven of those given surgery died but all the laser patients are alive and well.

The laser therapy involves a six-day hospital stay and costs £700 compared with £4,000 for surgery which necessitates an average hospital stay of 14 days. With the argon laser treatment, the beam is channelled through a fiber tube which is passed down an endoscope into the stomach. The laser is then fired in momentary bursts at the ulcer until it is cauterized and the bleeding stops. The actual ulcer can then be dealt with by drugs.

The lasers used in the trials at London's St James' and University College Hospitals cost around £30,000 each and are capable of paying for themselves within two years.

Fatalities after hemorrhage from peptic ulcers remain high and the rate has not changed over the past 25 years despite more accurate diagnosis and improvements in medical and surgical therapy.

The London trial has shown the laser's ability to reduce the danger of further hemorrhage after treatment with it.

Big Calif. earthquake unavoidable, scientists anxious to predict when

By Jay Mathews

LOS ANGELES (WP) — Carl Johnson, 35, a geophysicist, wakes at 4 A.M. at least once a week to worry about earthquakes. Sometimes he just gives up on sleep and goes off in the pitch dark to his office at the California Institute of Technology.

He's thinking there may be something he can do to predict the first big earthquake," says his wife, Nancy.

Chuck Koesterer, 32, an electronics technician, has found his life moving with the rhythms of the Pacific Plate, the huge piece of the earth's crust sliding ponderously up the coast of his native California. It's his job to get government sensors to the spot of a major quake in the mountains or deserts, so every large temblor sets off his electronic beeper.

"It always seems to happen in the middle of the night," said his wife, Sheryl.

Johnson and Koesterer, with hundreds of other geologists, mathematicians, technicians, graduate students and psychics up and down this coast, are engaged in one of the great scientific races in American history, to find a way to predict earthquakes before the next great quake devastates a major city in California.

The thrill of the chase, which intrigues nearly everyone living here, is enough to make many decline much better paying jobs in the oil industry.

The first successful earthquake prediction in the United States, in the view of some scientists, occurred eight years ago in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. A team from Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory predicted a three-magnitude quake with fairly precise time and location after measuring wave velocities from a series of tiny foreshocks.

Unfortunately, the same technique later proved "an abysmal failure" in California, Johnson said.

Chinese scientists claim to have predicted large tremors and saved many lives but such success has eluded American scientists. The last death from an earthquake in the United States occurred here 10 years ago, but the numbers of small quakes in southern California have increased recently and there are enough other signs of unusual underground activity to put earthquake watchers under some pressure.

Johnson, head of the U.S. Geological Survey field office at Cal Tech, is trying to computerize the earthquake data in a way that will provide new clues.

Earthquake scientists come from many fields, such as Cal Tech researcher Kate Hutton, an astronomer lured by the excitement of the field and its intriguing mathematical puzzles.

And some are not scientists at all, but earthquake buffs who volunteer services to the cause.

Robert Parsons, 45, a telephone company transmission technician, said he has invented a seismic device that emits a high-pitched tone within 24 hours of a major quake. In the northern California town of Carmel, Clarissa Bernhardt said she has visions of a photo, or a calendar with the date circled, and the word earthquake stamped across it, and has successfully foreseen earthquakes this way.

In recent years, scientific research on earthquake prediction has focused on history and happenstance. Scientists have spent considerable time recording all quakes in recent history, just to see if there is a pattern that might yield clues to their causes.

Johnson and Hutton, looking at the pattern of recent quakes and the way they come sometimes in complex "swarms," reported to the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco recently that a system of faults near the Salton Sea thought to have been dormant has shown the potential for damaging quakes.

Cal Tech assistant professor Kerry Sieh

had unearthed old fissures that indicate the last great southern California earthquake in 1857 was part of a series recurring every 123 to 225 years.

According to one U.S. government estimate based on Sieh's work, that quake has a better than 50 percent chance of recurring in the next 30 years, and could kill more than 13,000 southern Californians, leave 100,000 homeless and cause \$15 billion in damage.

The fascination with earthquakes among researchers here tends to extend to their family and social lives. "I would prefer to talk about something else, occasionally," said Nancy Johnson, who teaches the physically handicapped in east Los Angeles.

On one occasion, local reporters panicked when an earthquake occurred and no one could be found at the Cal Tech Center to give its location and magnitude. Hutton says all the scientists had been at a party that had gotten so lively they had failed to feel the quake.

The Cal Tech field office has since added its deeper system so Hutton, Johnson and Koesterer are immediately alerted to anything over magnitude three, a mere rattling of teacups. A buzzer alarm sounds at the second-floor Cal Tech field office if one of the sensors scattered about southern California picks up such a quake.

Several universities and the U.S. Geological Survey have scattered mechanical earthquake detectors all over the state — seismometers, strainmeters, radon meters, tiltmeters, magnetometers and creep meters.

Some scientists think the measurement of underground radon gas, on a recent upswing, may signal approaching quakes. But none of the sensors have yielded consistent clues. With so few large quakes, they can only be put to a test sporadically.

Earthquake scientists have already proved the value of seismometers, which measure vibrations in the earth, by their accurate prediction of eruptions at Mount St. Helens. Volcanoes, however, are far easier to predict because, unlike earthquakes, their precise location is usually known in advance and

seismometers can be placed in the best positions.

Ned North, 64, and Robert Parsons, 45, have ignored the drawbacks and formed their own company, Earthquake Sentry. They say they can predict quakes over magnitude five anywhere in southern California within 24 hours.

Since there has been no quake of that magnitude on land in the area in the two years they have been forecasting, North said, "our prediction has been, 'no earthquake.' " He said they have predicted quakes outside the area, however, and feel the government should be paying more attention to their device.

Parsons said he is reluctant to show his earthquake-predicting device to a Cal Tech expert, or patent it, for fear his secret to improving ordinary seismological sensors will be stolen. North, a former Los Angeles Fire Commission member working out of a tiny office in Huntington Beach, has written dozens of companies, offering the earthquake forecast service to the first 10 major corporate subscribers at \$42,000 each.

He advises companies who buy the service that "once they are made aware that a damaging earthquake will occur, they should not issue any public warning. This is strictly and privately for their own use."

"My friends always ask me, 'let me know if something is going to happen,'" Koesterer said. His wife said friends at the basement ophthalmology clinic where she works tell each other, "when Sheryl starts running upstairs, we'll know."

The Koesterers have told their children how to crawl under the table in case of a quake, and have told Sheryl's grandmother, who stays with them, how to turn off the gas and water. They have candles, flashlights, bottled water and some canned goods ready for use.

Carl and Nancy Johnson, on the other hand, admit that, like most Californians, they have made hardly any preparations.

"Basically, we consider ourselves lucky to get the laundry done," says Nancy Johnson.

1981 was a year of space triumphs Columbia, Voyager and killer craft

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Two sonic booms cracked across the sun-baked desert runway in southern California, and tens of thousands of spectators cheered as they spotted a tiny, gleaming dot in the clear blue sky.

The space shuttle *Columbia*, traveling just over the speed of sound at 54,000 feet (16,459 meters), was coming back to earth.

The thunder heralded not just the arrival of *Columbia* and the end of a perfect first mission, but a new era in manned spaceflight.

That April flight and another test seven months later highlighted a busy 1981 in space — a year in which *Voyager 2* transmitted spectacular photos of Saturn and the Soviet Union continued aggressive manned and unmanned programs in space.

For the national aeronautics and space administration, *Columbia*'s maiden voyage was one that long had seemed almost unattainable, as engineers struggled for years with the technology needed to get a reusable spaceship off the ground.

But for 54 hours in April, those problems were mostly forgotten as astronauts John Young, making a record fifth space trip, and Robert Crippen rode the shuttle into orbit, guided it flawlessly through its paces and brought it home. It was the first time men have landed a winged spacecraft on earth like an airplane.

Columbia was designed to make 100 or more round trips. Proof of its reusability came in November, when the 100-ton craft roared off launch pad 39A at Cape Canaveral, Fla., carrying astronaut Joe Engle and Richard Truly on a planned five-day test.

Trouble struck when a power-producing fuel cell went bad, and mission control halted the flight after a little more than two days.

By cramming their work schedule, Engle and Truly were able to achieve about 90 percent of their goals, including successful tests of a 50-foot (15-meter) mechanical arm that will deploy and retrieve satellites.

The shuttle journeys ended a six-year drought in U.S. manned spaceflights. If plans hold, 1982 will be busier — with *Columbia* and its sister ship, *Challenger*, beginning cargo-carrying missions. The Soviets, meanwhile, are expected to launch their next generation of manned space stations.

Columbia's final two tests are scheduled in

March and in the summer, with the latter to end on a new 15,000-foot (4,572-meter) runway at Cape Canaveral. The *Columbia* is to start its real work in October or November with a first payload of three communications satellites.

Challenger is due for delivery in June — at a cost of \$750 million — and will begin carrying satellites late in the year, getting to business without any test flights. Two more shuttles are being built.

American experts estimate the Soviets are at least 10 years away from developing a reusable spaceship as sophisticated as the shuttle. But, using all their hardware, the Soviets launched 43 men into space during the past six years, and sent six cosmonauts aloft on three flights in 1981 to link up with the *Salyut 6* space station.

After the last 1981 mission, the Soviets said they were retiring *Salyut 6*, which was home for 16 crews over 44 months. They indicated a *Salyut 7* station would be orbited in 1982 and that it could form the nucleus of a 12-to-14-person laboratory by 1985.

American analysts believe the large Soviet station will be used as a military command post for surveillance and weapons testing.

After the final cosmonauts left *Salyut 6*, the Russians linked the unmanned *Cosmos 1,267*

satellite to one of its docking ports.

Defense Department sources reported the satellite is the prototype of an anti-satellite battle station that could be equipped with weapons capable of blasting U.S. spacecraft out of the sky.

The Soviet Union maintained a vigorous unmanned space program in 1981, launching nearly 100 satellites compared with about 20 for the United States. Among them were two ships destined for March landings on Venus.

Voyager 2 was the year's most productive spacecraft, swooping within 63,000 miles (101,400 km) of Saturn in August and relay-ing startling pictures and information.

Among its tentative findings: The environment of Saturn, a giant 700-times the size of Earth, is so complex that it is producing phenomena that cannot be explained. Instead of a few rings as was once believed, the planet is circled by uncounted thousands. The planet's moons total at least 17, and scientists suspect there are more.

Puzzling forces on Saturn seem to keep the rings and moons in foment, producing unexplained gaps and spokes.

Golden clouds on the gaseous body are whipped by 1,000 mph (1,609 kph) winds.

After Saturn, *Voyager 2* sailed on a path that will permit it to explore Uranus in 1986 and Neptune in 1989.



HEADING FOR HOME: The Space Shuttle Columbia stop a NASA 747 heads for home at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida for refitting and another flight.

Liz Taylor has 'star' billing

Most audiences attend to see her, not *The Little Foxes*

By Dan Sullivan

HOLLYWOOD (LAT) — Star. The term goes back to the 19th-Century theater and is properly defined in the *Encyclopedia Of World Theater*: "An actor of exceptional popularity and drawing power." Nothing there about talent or charisma. A star is a performer who brings a lot of people to the box office, for whatever reason.

It's a clean definition, useful in the messy old argument about whether stars are good or bad for the theater. According to the *Encyclopedia Of World Theater* they're bad. ("The star system...distorts the priorities of genuine theatrical art.") But the Ahmanson Theater in Los Angeles, comparing the business that Elizabeth Taylor did in *The Little Foxes* with the revenues expected from the first-rate company now doing *Morning's At Seven*, would argue that stars are just dandy.

The fact is that stars are both good and bad for the theater; both a treasure and a temptation. A theater without stars would be grim. A theater hooked on stars would be corrupt.

Say, first that — contrary to our encyclopedia — it's not wrong to go to the theater "in order to see the actor rather than the play or the character he portrays." There can be excellent reasons for doing this.

For instance, you might like the performer. Or, you may have found his work so

rewarding over the years that his name guarantees a certain level of excellence. (Henry Fonda's public feels this way.)

Or, as a student of theater, you may want to see how this particular actor will attack this particular part — how his Hamlet will differ from all the others. If it's acceptable to go to the opera to hear Nilsson, why is it crude to go to the theater to see Olivier?

It is even all right to go to the theater out of sheer curiosity, a motive which certainly explains some of the people who turned up for the *little foxes*. In Washington, some matrons ran down the aisle during the curtain calls "just to get a closer look at her." They were not referring to Maureen Stapleton.

Since you cannot go to the theater without seeing the play, what brings you there is irrelevant. What counts is what happens to you there — what the star leaves with you. Here we can distinguish three levels of star performance.

The highest is that of a star who also happens to be a fine stage actor. Olivier was the ultimate example, in our time. He always gave a theater audience double value. You got the character, drawn so clearly that you could have given the police an exact description of him. And you got an intensity that was pure Olivier.

Playing the captain in Strindberg's *Dance Of Death* in the late 1960s, he had a moment when he picked up a black cat and

ran out of the room. It was an image of terror that I have never seen matched in the theater. Only Olivier could have done it. But it was Strindberg's moment, too. A star on this level fulfills the play and himself.

The second level of star performance comes from the star personality. Katharine Hepburn is a good example, as she is just opened in *The West Side Waltz* on Broadway, throwing the critics into a dither of delight. It is a good guess that Miss Hepburn is not any closer to playing Ernest Thompson's heroine (a lady who learns to be humble) than she was at the Ahmanson. But she is playing one of our favorite heroines, namely Katharine Hepburn.

We are still fascinated by the lady — her astringent voice, her weathered face, her way of making other people measure up to her private code — and, of course, she knows it. She also knows how to project that fearless character up to the second balcony, the only female star of her generation to have mastered this. She may not give us the play, but she gives us herself, and the encounter seems well worth the price of a theater ticket. Again, intensity is the key.

The lowest level of star turn comes from the celebrity performer. Here is where Miss Taylor belongs, at least for now. It is not fair to say that she gave a disappointing performance in *The Little Foxes*. We saw what we came to see — Elizabeth Taylor in the flesh — and it was a performance, not just a

costume parade.

But to talk about Miss Taylor's *Little Foxes* as theater in the grand manner, as some reviewers have done, is to assist the sort of type that ends in disappointed audiences and let's-not-subscribe-next-year.

A trip back to see *The Little Foxes* after the hoopla of opening night made that clear. Taylor's performance had not gone off. She is a trouper. But it was painfully clear how few notes her performance contained; and how little her director, Austin Pendleton, had done to bring out more.

Her best moments were the funny ones, when hard-headed Regina Giddens is pretending to be a baby-doll-voiced southern lady who jels' loves to listen to men folks talk about money. It was strange that nobody on stage could see through Regina's act, but it was a fairly cute act, and Miss Taylor had fun with it.

She also found a commonness in Regina that Lillian Hellman probably put there, but which gets lost when more imperious actresses take the part. For all her fine feathers, this was Regina the storekeeper's kid. She'd been adding up bills in the back room since childhood.

It was a promising start. If Miss Taylor had been able to come up with as much new information in the last two acts as in the first, this would have been a Regina to remember. But the first act told all. The baby-doll act got old thereafter. And when

it was time to show the steel under it, and the vulnerability under that, Miss Taylor was out of vocabulary.

A general vehemence substituted for all Regina's complicated rage. The Hurts that produced that rage weren't felt at all. Lines lacked shading. Movements felt director-imposed, rather than character-motivated. Most surprising, one didn't feel the sweep of a large personality. Taylor was giving a stage-size performance, but she was not picking up the play and running with it, as *The Little Foxes* is meant to be run with. She did not have the equipment to dominate it.

With a fairly gray supporting cast behind her, this made for an increasingly plodding show. Once you got over *The Little Foxes* as an event — look, there's Elizabeth Taylor and isn't she still beautiful, all things considered — you searched in vain for theatrical excitement. Which is the promise of a star performance.

It would be interesting to know how many people went home from the theater feeling fired-up either by the play or by Miss Taylor's performance, and how many went home feeling: "Well, now we've seen her." Would we pay to see Miss Taylor in a play again? I would, if the play seemed right for her (she has got to try comedy) and if the director were a tough one. Otherwise, not.

A star she is. The Ahmanson Theater can show you the figures. But inflation is everywhere these days.

Starting in 1986

Pentagon to put MX in Minuteman silos

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP) — At least the first 40 new U.S. MX missiles will be deployed in existing Minuteman missile silos in one of six Air Force bases in the western part of the United States, the Pentagon announced.

The Air Force thus discarded its plan to use silos to be vacated by the dismantling of 52 Titan missiles. The Reagan administration, in announcing its new strategic weapons package in October, had indicated that "the most likely site for the initial MX deployment is an existing Titan base."

But Air Force officials, who declined to permit use of their names, told reporters Thursday that a study indicated the present Minuteman silos were better.

Pentagon officials will decide next spring where the first 40 MX missiles out of the planned deployment of 100 will be installed starting in 1986.

Chun orders curfew lifting

SEOUL, South Korea, Jan. 1 (AP) — President Chun Doo-hwan gave a big New Year lift to South Koreans Friday by ordering the lifting of curfew restrictions in force since the end of World War II.

A presidential spokesman said Chun had decreed that the curfew be removed as soon as possible, he said.

He said, however, that border and other areas considered vulnerable to North Korean infiltration, presumably some coastal areas, will be excluded. Tension prevails along the 51-mile demilitarized zone which runs between the two Koreas and where both sides have stationed large forces.

The presidential order came earlier than expected. Police and other security agencies had expressed misgivings about lifting the curfew at the start of the New Year, saying that a buildup in the police force and other reparatory steps must be taken.

The current curfew covers all of South Korea except for Cheju island off the southern coast, Kyongju, site of the ancient capital of the Silla dynasty and now promoted as a tourist center and north Chungchong, the only South Korean province without a coast-

line. The United States now has 1,000 Minuteman missiles and 52 Titans in firing position and has announced its intention to retire the old Titans, which have had growing safety problems.

They said Thursday they will choose from these Air Force bases: Malmstrom in Montana, Gworn in South Dakota, Whiteman in Missouri, Minot and Grand Forks in North Dakota and Francis E. Warren in Wyoming.

Use of existing silos has been described as an interim plan pending a decision by July 1983 on permanent basing of the MX missile in such a way as to minimize its vulnerability to Soviet surprise attack.

Air Force officials said they expect the additional 60 missiles will be deployed either 3,000 to 4,000 feet underground, aboard long-endurance aircraft or in silos protected by anti-missile missile defenses.

In explaining why the Air Force had decided to place at least the first MX missile in Minuteman silos, the Pentagon listed three reasons:

"Their spacing is more compatible with ballistic missile defense deployment" — in other words, Minuteman silos are closer together than are Titan silos and thus would be easier for a defensive weapons system to protect.

"They maximize operational effectiveness for MX" — in other words, Minuteman bases are closer to targets in the Soviet Union than Titan bases in Arkansas and Arizona.

A Titan base in Kansas previously was ruled out because defense scientists found the ground unsuitable for "hardening" the silos against blast damage. Senior defense officials have said that it would be necessary to mount only nine MX warheads, instead of the 10 possible, to gain the rocket range to reach Soviet targets from Titan bases in Arkansas or Arizona.

Use of Minuteman silos would "minimize command, control and communications problems."

Experts said, among other things, that Minuteman launch control complexes can be tied into airborne command posts while Titan bases cannot.

Although the Pentagon did not stress the point, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger testified in November that basing 40 MX missiles in strengthened Minuteman silos would cost about \$5.6 billion, or about \$2.2 billion less than deploying 36 MX missile in reconstructed Titan silos.

The Pentagon said it will cost between \$18 billion and \$19 billion to produce 226 MX missiles and to deploy at least 40 of them in Minuteman silos. The 126 extra missiles would be used for research and development, testing, training and as spares, officials said.

The United States now has 1,000 Minuteman missiles and 52 Titans in firing position and has announced its intention to retire the old Titans, which have had growing safety problems.

Atlantic alliance backed Yalta division bad, Mitterrand says

PARIS, Jan. 1 (AP) — President Francois Mitterrand warned it was dangerous for the United States and the Soviet Union "to coexist on the basis of the division of Europe 40 years ago."

In a New Year's Eve radio and television message to the French nation, Mitterrand said that "anything that allows an escape from Yalta would be good," although he warned against "confusing our wishes on this subject and today's reality."

"The Polish drama is part of this contradiction" between desire and reality, he said.

French leaders have always strongly criticized the February, 1945, conference at Yalta in the Soviet Crimea between the U.S., British and Soviet leaders, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin, to which free French leader Gen. Charles de Gaulle was not invited.

The conference agreed on the partition of Germany, the alteration of Poland's borders which gave a huge area to the Soviet Union, and the general respective spheres of influence of the West and East blocs in Europe.

Mitterrand said there was "no greater solidarity than that which unites us with the people of Poland. He called for outspoken defense of "rights, freedoms, (and) just aspiration to live in independence" but



French President Francois Mitterrand reminded his listeners of "the slow movement of history."

Mitterrand said more than 1,000 years of history had shown France that "history belongs to brave peoples who are filled with the sacred love of country."

That was why France had to ensure its

own defense, in the framework of the Atlantic alliance, to build up its independent nuclear force, he said.

The long-term aim, however, was disarmament and peace, which he said could only come about if "the balance of forces between the two superpowers which dominate the world is maintained."

Although France is not directly involved, Mitterrand has strongly supported the stationing of U.S. Pershing II missiles in Europe to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles, pending disarmament progress.

On other foreign policy issues, Mitterrand said major aims in 1982 would be to give the 10-nation European Economic Community "a political will," and to have France's voice heard in the Third World.

It was already as respected as that of "stronger and richer nations," he said, because "we have said ceaselessly that the struggle against misery and hunger is through a new world monetary order and by the support of prices of raw materials on which the life of the poorest nations depends."

Mitterrand otherwise reviewed the domestic achievements of the first seven months in office of his Socialist administration which ousted the conservatives last May and June after 23 years in power.

For breach of secrecy pact Colby to pay \$10,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (R) — William Colby, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), has agreed to pay the U.S. government \$10,000 to avoid being sued for breaching a secrecy agreement, the Justice Department said.

Earlier this year department sources said they would sue Colby for publishing a French edition of his memoirs without prior CIA approval.

As part of the settlement, Colby signed a statement agreeing to abide by an agreement to let the CIA review future manuscripts before publication. The U.S. government maintains that all CIA employees and former employees are bound by such an agreement, and says violation of it is a breach of contract.

In recent years the government has sued several former CIA agents who have published books about CIA activities without gaining agency approval. *Newsweek* magazine reported earlier this year that the galley proofs of Colby's autobiography, *Honorable Men: My Life in the CIA*, reached a French publisher before the agency was able to insist on deleting a passage dealing with an unsuccessful CIA effort to recover a sunken Soviet submarine.

Czechs told to release Frenchman

PARIS, Jan. 1 (AP) — The French government has demanded that Czechoslovakia immediately free French philosopher Jacques Derrida, arrested in Prague Monday night for alleged drug smuggling, official sources announced.

The demand was delivered to Czech Ambassador Jan Pudelak when he was called to the Ministry of External Relations Thursday, the sources said.

Derrida, 51, a noted specialist on the French language whose wife is of Czech origin, was taking part in an official seminar on philosophy organized by the dissident Charter 77 group in the Czech capital, ministry sources said.

The sources expressed astonishment at the allegations of drug trafficking, which they described as totally out of character. A French Embassy official in Prague sought permission Thursday to visit Derrida.

The sources said Derrida was a regular visitor to Prague for the Jan Hus Association which promotes contacts between university lecturers of the two nations.

Cuba vows support to Zimbabwe

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe, Jan. 1 (AP) — Cuban Ambassador Teofilo Acosta pledged his country's support for Zimbabwe in the face of "South African aggression."

The ambassador, in an interview Thursday with the semi-official Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency marking the 23rd anniversary of the Cuban revolution, said: "we are in the same struggle and we support the heroic effort of Zimbabwe for the consolidation of its independence, accepting the challenges of powerful enemies such as the Pretoria regime."

He added that Cuba supported Zimbabwe before and after its own independence April 18 last year following nine decades of white minority rule as the British colony of Rhodesia.

"We admire the successful efforts of the Zimbabwe government and its people in the paramount task of building a just society," he said. "We know that in that goal Zimbabwe has to face strong reactionary forces."

Acosta did not indicate the extent to which Cuba would support Zimbabwe against South Africa, the last white-ruled nation on the continent and increasingly the target of black Nationalist guerrilla attacks.

"We know of the endeavors of South Africa to destabilize Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and to delay and frustrate the Namibian independence," the ambassador said. "We strongly condemn all those aggressions and maneuvers."

Up to 40,000 Cuban troops prop up the Marxist Angolan and Ethiopian governments in Africa and Cuba helped arm and supplied Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's guerrillas in their seven-year war for independence.

Soviet envoy named U.N. council president

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 1 (R) — Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky of the Soviet Union took over Friday as president of the Security Council, succeeding Ambassador Olara Otunnu of Uganda. The post rotates monthly according to the alphabetical order of the 15 delegations.

Guyana, Jordan, Poland, Togo and Zaire joined the council Friday for two-year terms. They replaced Mexico, Tunisia, East Germany, Niger and the Philippines, whose terms expired.

The other five non-permanent members, whose terms run until the end of 1982, are: Ireland, Japan, Panama, Spain and Uganda. The five veto-bearing permanent members are: Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

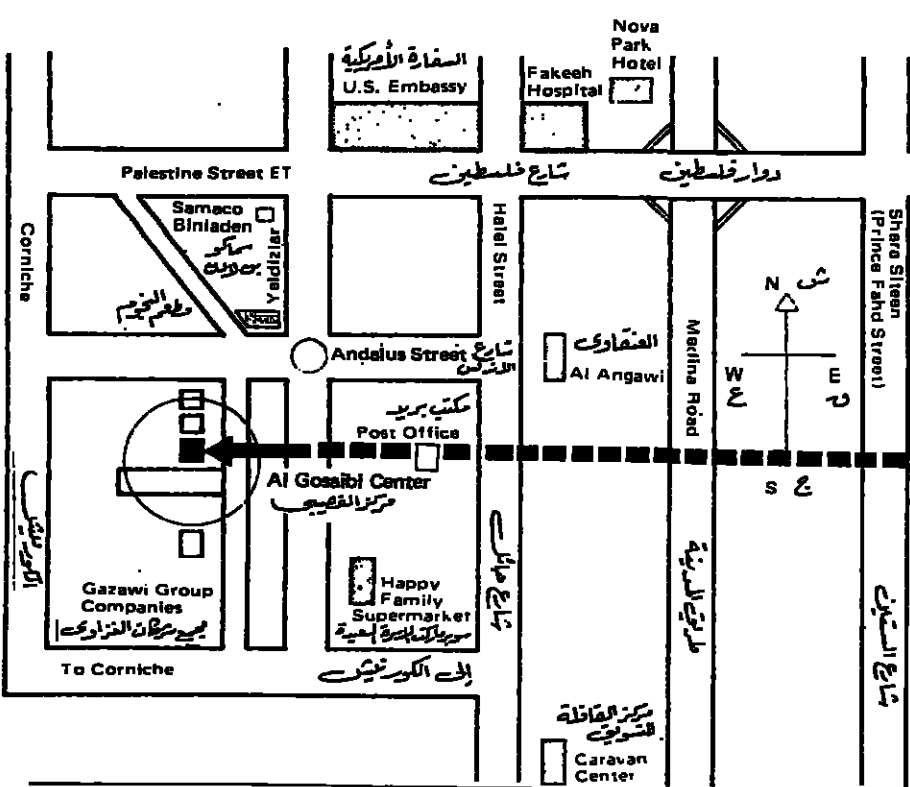
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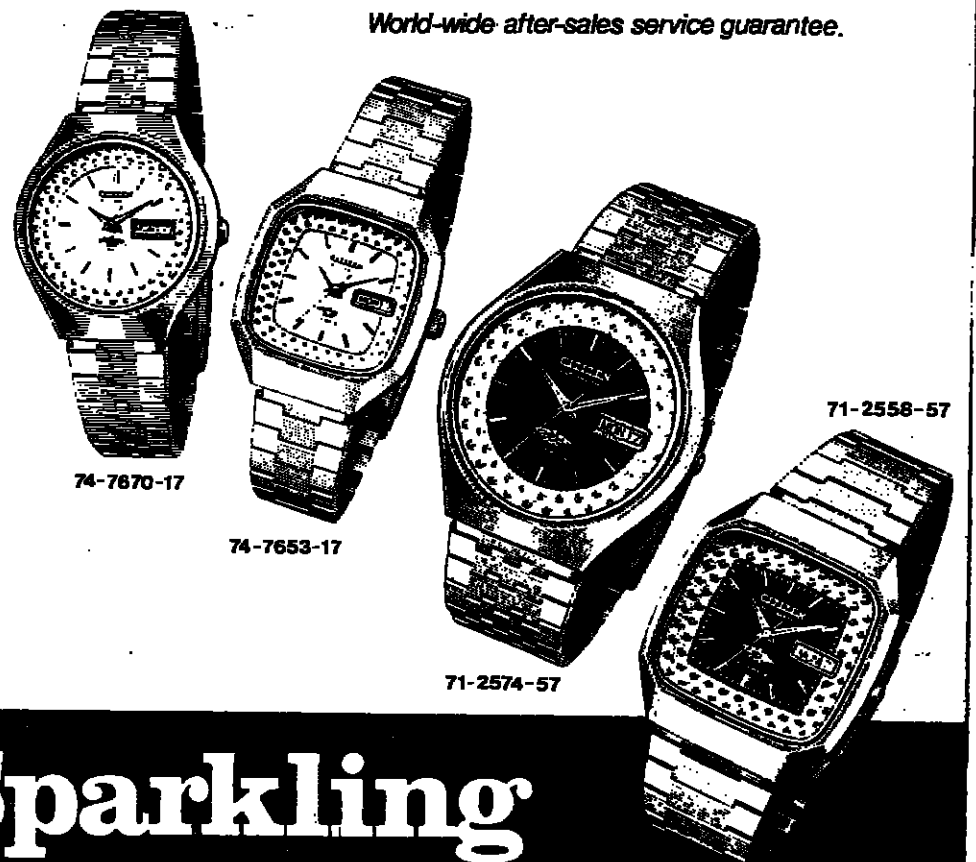
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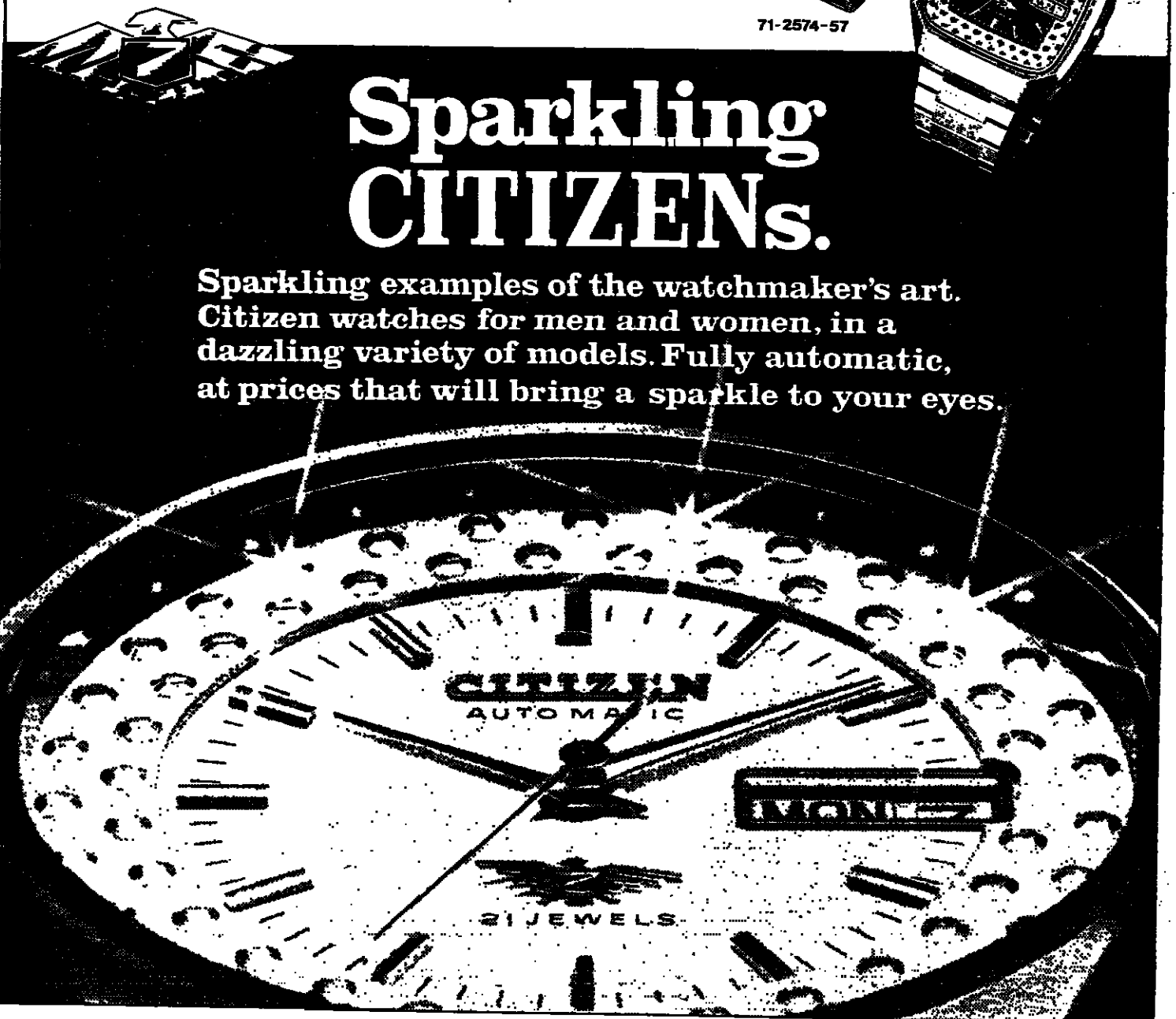
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Favors strong foreign ties

Taipei rejects talks with Peking

TAIPEI, Taiwan, Jan. 1 (AP) — Nationalist China wants to strengthen its foreign ties in 1982 but will not negotiate with mainland China, a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien told the Associated Press Thursday that in 1982 the Nationalist government will upgrade its trade ties with Europe, strive for better relations with the United States, render technical assistance to African nations, and increase its bilateral trade with Latin America.

He also said Taipei will redouble its efforts to build up ties with its Asian neighbors, enhance its cooperation with Australia and New Zealand, and consolidate its contacts with the Middle East.

Chien added, Taipei, which now has diplomatic ties with 23 countries, will work to improve unofficial relations with non-Communist countries which have no relations with the Taipei government.

Chien, who was educated in the United States, said relations with America during 1981 had shown little change and that "they should be improved." "We believe the Republic of China and the United States have many things in common, including ideals and

convictions."

Chien said Taipei's foreign trade level hit more than \$45 billion in 1981, ranking 16th in the world, and that it would be 8th-ranked in foreign trade if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were excluded from the exporters' list.

He repeated the Nationalist position that it will not contact, negotiate or compromise with the Chinese Communists. "We are not foolish enough to fall into the Chinese Communists' traps in their deceptive calls for peace talks and peaceful reunification of China."

He said that Peking's nine-point proposal for reunification made last September, which said Taipei could keep its armed forces and continue to run its own affairs without having socialism imposed on it, "did not attach any serious conditions... (but) was maneuvering an alternative trick to force us to surrender."

Chien said that under the plan Peking would become the central government, while Taiwan would be reduced to a local authority.

Meanwhile, President Chiang Ching-kuo called on all Chinese people to rally behind Taiwan's guiding philosophy — "the three

principles" laid by the late Chinese leader Sun Yat-sen — and fight to topple Communist rule in mainland China.

In a New Year's message, President Chiang also urged the people of Taiwan to highlight the "sharp contrast between prosperity and poverty, strength and weakness, brightness and darkness, freedom and slavery" as illustrated by the respective plights of Taiwan and mainland China.

He said this would lead all Chinese people to acknowledge the inevitability of China's reunification under the "three principles of the people" and at the same time persuade the world of the superiority of this philosophy.

The "three principles of the people" — nationalism, democracy, and social well-being — were formulated by Sun Yat-sen, the founding father of the first Chinese republic who is revered both in Taipei and Peking.

"Today, the Communist heresy has become the curse of China, and the people on the mainland have been deprived of their dignity and basic rights as human beings," the president lamented.

BRIEFS

UNITED NATIONS. (AP) — Ireland, Japan and Panama have been designated for a U.N. Security Council commission of inquiry to investigate a Nov. 25 mercenary attack on the Seychelles. The three-member commission is "to investigate the origin, background and financing of the ... mercenary aggression against the republic of the Seychelles, as well as to assess and evaluate economic damage," according to a Security Council note released Thursday.

NEW DELHI. (AP) — A 36-hour road blockade in protest against alleged aliens throttled traffic throughout the troubled northeastern Indian state of Assam Thursday and left three persons dead, 20 wounded, 100 arrested and one area under an indefinite curfew, the United News of India reported.

PEKING. (AFP) — Chinese authorities will act to prevent the sharp increase in marriages across the country this year from spawning a "baby boom", according to Vice Premier Chen Muhua. The official *People's Daily* quoted Mrs. Chen as saying: "We must continue to reward one-child couples and to impose restrictions on those with two or more children."

NEW DELHI. (AP) — In the second reported massacre of untouchables in six weeks in India's Mainpuri district, 10 Hindu outcasts, mostly women and children, were reported shot to death and two critically wounded Thursday by gangsters. An official told reporters that "on the basis of the weaponry used it appears to be the work of a major dacoit (bandit) gang, possibly that of

Anar Singh."

BANGKOK. (AFP) — Thailand's King Bhumipol Adulyadej announced that his youngest daughter, Princess Chulabhorn, will wed commoner, her former bodyguard, next Thursday. Princess Chulabhorn will marry flying officer Virayuth Didyasarin. They were engaged on Oct. 15.

KANSAS CITY, Missouri. (AP) — Out-of-court settlements worth \$15.1 million have been reached in the collapse of two skyscrapers at the Hyatt Regency Hotel that killed 113 persons in July, lawyers said Thursday. More than 140 lawsuits totaling at least \$3 billion were filed after the two skyscrapers crashed into the hotel's crowded lobby during a tea dance. In addition to the deaths, nearly 200 persons were injured.

Canadians fail to reach summit

KATMANDU, Nepal, Jan. 1 (AP) — The second attack party of a Canadian expedition failed to reach the summit of the 7,524-meter Annapurna-IV due to bad weather on the peak, the Nepalese Ministry of Tourism said Friday.

Two team members, Gordon David Smith, 36, of Golden, British Columbia, and Aephen Langley, 28 of Calgary, Alberta, and a Sherpa guide left their camp three at 5,600 meters Saturday morning in their bid to repeat the conquest of the mountain accomplished by a first assault group.

Smith and the guide abandoned the attempt due to fatigue at the 7,310-meter level while Langley continued on to 7,470 meters before turning back.

A third assault party including Car J. Hannigan, 38, of Calgary, Donald William Serl, 34, of Golden and a Sherpa guide, who were scheduled to launch their summit bid on Dec. 27, gave up the attempt because of bad weather.

The ministry said that all the Canadian Alpinists have descended to base camp and are on their way back to Katmandu en route home. On Dec. 22 three members of the Canadian expedition successfully scaled the mountain.

Test-tube baby makes debut

NORFOLK, Virginia, Jan. 1 (AP) — Elizabeth Jordan Carr yawned and kicked off a sock at her public debut Thursday, as the parents of America's first Test-tube baby said they looked forward to the day when their daughter could be just "one of a crowd."

In her pink dress, brown-haired, hazel-eyed Elizabeth snuggled in her mother's arms, lulled into drowsiness by the clicking of the cameras that were kept 15 feet — "sneeze distance" — away.

"Smile," said her father, Roger Carr. But Elizabeth settled for a yawn, waving her hands and kicking off a sock for the audience at Norfolk General Hospital, where she was born Monday.

Elizabeth, the result of science's ability to fertilize a human egg outside of a mother's body, is a normal, healthy child, according to her pediatrician, Dr. Frederick Wirth.

Carr's wife, Judith, from Westminster, Massachusetts, had suffered through three abnormal pregnancies since 1977. That forced doctors to remove Mrs. Carr's fallopian tube, where fertilization normally takes place.

But in a process pioneered in England, doctors at Eastern Virginia Medical School's in vitro fertilization clinic here removed an egg from the mother, fertilized it with the father's sperm in the laboratory and transferred the embryo into the mother. Elizabeth

Jordan is a combination of her mother's and father's middle names.

Drs. Georgeanna and Howard Jones are directors of the in vitro clinic here, the first one established in America.

According to the medical school's statistic, six "test-tube" babies have been born in England — including one to a U.S. couple — and 12 in Australia.

Five other women treated at the Norfolk clinic are pregnant, with the next birth due in late March, Jones said. A second clinic has been set up in Houston, Texas.

The clinic charges \$2,500 for each effort at fertilizing an egg, and officials declined to say whether more than one attempt was required for Mrs. Carr to become pregnant.

SACEP becomes legal

COLOMBO, Jan. 1 (AFP) — The 10-member South Asia Cooperative Environment Program (SACEP) has come into legal existence following India's ratification of the articles of association last month, SACEP director Leslie Herath of Sri Lanka announced Friday.

The required minimum three members — the others are Sri Lanka and the Maldives — had now completed ratification, he told a news conference. The 10 are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Iran, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.



Read this week in SAUDI BUSINESS



COVER

The hotel industry in Saudi Arabia is heading for trying times. With rooms aplenty, hoteliers also face rising costs. They discussed their problems at a meeting in Riyadh with Commerce Minister Solaiman Solaim. This week's cover by Alan Kenney profiles the industry's blues with reports from Javid Hassan in Riyadh and Maher Abbas in Jeddah.



Petrol's major showpiece, the East-West crude pipeline is slated to be officially opened by King Khaled early next year. Alan Kenney visited Yanbu for a comprehensive story on the arrangements for the visit and talks to officials about the pipeline's contribution to national goals.



The KAU hosted a marine meeting to suggest ways of training scientists to cope with coastal development. Suresh Shah attended for his story on their deliberations.



SABIC and Exxon signed an agreement recently to build a plant in Jubail manufacturing a new plastic that is lighter and stronger. Freeman Gregory from Houston met the plant manager for details on the venture that "has put the market in an upsurge."

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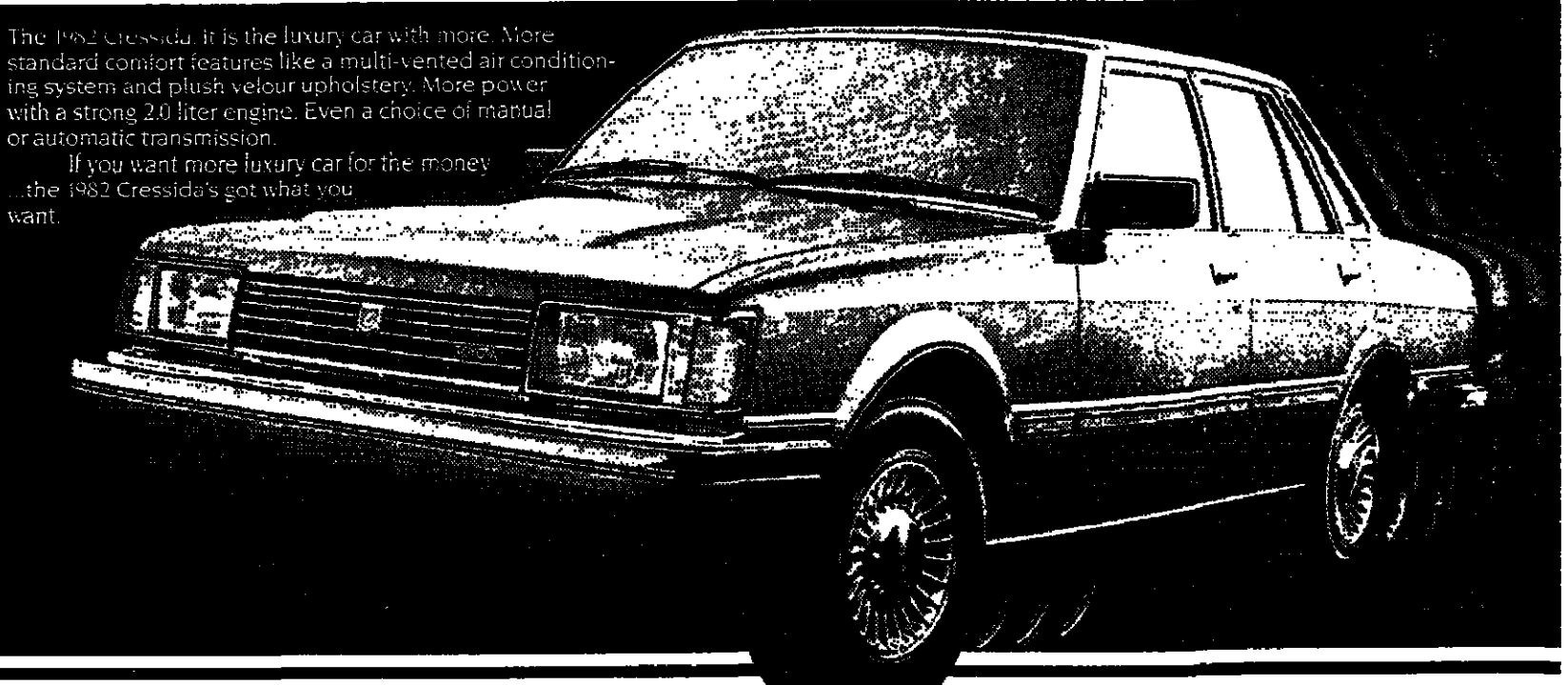

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As rich curb inflation

Prices rise faster in poor states--IMF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP) — Rich countries have curbed inflation over the past 18 months, but the International Monetary Fund warned Thursday that prices are soaring faster than ever in poorer countries.

The IMF has put out a study of over 150 pages on inflation since 1950. It divides the countries into three groups: 21 well-off industrial countries — headed by the United States — nine oil exporters, and in the third group, the rest of its 145 members, which it calls "non-oil developing countries." The latter group includes China and Yugoslavia, the only Communist-ruled countries for which it has figures.

Prices have not actually come down, even in the rich countries, but they are rising more slowly than they did. The rate of increase in the price of what consumers pay for the goods they buy, which kept below five percent a year in those countries during the 1960s, reached a peak of 12.6 percent in mid-1980. Then it started to drop and dipped just below the double-digit level in April of this year, but by September the rate was back up to an annual 10.1 percent.

The IMF attributed the dip largely to high interest rates.

"While the rise in interest rates was fueled by financial developments in the United States," the IMF said, "it basically reflected the rise in inflationary expectations and the tightening of monetary policy in other industrial countries."

That's another way of saying that there were two reasons for the rise of interest rates: — bankers and other lenders were

Tin prices drop in London market

LONDON, Jan. 1 (R) — The price of tin fell sharply on the London Metal Exchange (LME) when the mystery tin buyer who has been behind a price surge since July suddenly stopped buying the metal.

The price of tin for immediate delivery dropped Thursday by \$265 to \$15,690. Last month, the price of tin for delivery in three months reached a record \$16,858, a 30 percent rise since May, as the mystery buyer increased his holding to an estimated 50,000 tonnes of the metal, equal to a quarter of annual world production.

Tin brokers suspect the buying originates from Malaysia, the world's biggest producer, and that it is linked with efforts by producers to get an international agreement on higher prices.

Dealers said the mystery buyer's absence from the market Thursday may be only temporary but it caused a wave of nervous selling by operators who believe the metal is now seriously overpriced.

expecting inflation to continue which threatens to make the money they lend out now worth less when they get it back: so they charge higher interest rates to make up the difference. — Governments, at least in the industrial countries, have refrained from printing too much new money— or rather, since these days most money exists in bank accounts and not in printed bills, the governments have kept banks from issuing too many new loans.

But that was not the case among the poor countries. In those without enough oil of their own, consumer prices were going up at a rate of 36.4 percent a year by last August. That was four times as fast as they rose before the big surge inflation in the 1970s. In Israel, Brazil, Argentina and Ghana, prices are more than doubling from one year to the next. The IMF says the reasons are "some-what liberal fiscal and monetary policies" and "structural problems giving rise to sectoral bottlenecks."

One official explained the first cause as a tendency of governments to put out money freely in the hope of developing the economy and raising living standards. As an example of the second, he cited the situation in Nigeria, which ordered so much building material from abroad that ships had to wait for months in the port of Lagos before they could unload.

Nigeria, however, is not so badly off as some. For one thing, it is a big exporter of oil and its consumer prices rose only 10.4 percent in 1980; and even the Africans without their own oil seem to be doing a little better than they were.

Tin prices drop in London market

They say demand for tin is stagnant and the United States is selling up to 35,000 tonnes from its military stockpile.

Reagan supports bid to help shippers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP) — The Ronald Reagan administration supports congressional efforts to ease antitrust regulations it believes have hurt the U.S. merchant shipping industry's ability to compete with foreign shippers, Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis said Thursday.

"Our new policy restates the basic commitment of this administration to allow market forces to function with as little federal involvement as possible," Lewis said in a statement.

"Excessive government control is in part responsible for the economic difficulties that U.S. ocean shipping lines have experienced. We want to tear down those barriers to renewed economic good health," Lewis said.

U.S. factories register more orders for durables

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP) — Orders for new manufactured goods from U.S. factories edged up 0.2 percent in November, the first gain since July, the commerce department has reported.

The report was basically a confirmation of commerce's advance statistics on orders for durable goods, issued last week. That report, showing orders for durables up 1.1 percent in November was welcomed by economists, but their enthusiasm was tinged with skepticism doubting that the good news was here to stay and was an indication the recession was winding down.

Other government reports seem to indicate that although the recession might be losing steam it is not likely to end before spring. The new report said November orders for durables — heavy machinery and big long-lasting items such as aircraft, cars and appliances — actually increased by a seasonally adjusted 1.7 percent over October rather than the 1.1 percent reported earlier.

However, orders for good, petroleum and other non-durables declined 1.1 percent.

Factories' shipments dropped 1.4 percent for the month, the fifth straight monthly decline as the recession held on in November. That decline kept manufacturers' inventories rising, but only by 0.4 percent.

The inventory-to-ships ratio, which businesses try to keep low, climbed to 1.73, the highest it's been since the 1.76 of June 1980 during last year's recession. Analysts agree the nation's economy cannot begin significant recovery until manufacturers begin whittling down inventories which have built up during recent months of slow sales.

Many factories have cut back production and laid off workers in the past month or two in an effort to sell off their stockpiled goods before producing any more.

The new report had a bit of good news concerning one of the worst-hit industries this year. The auto industry, it said, showed a 3.9 percent decline in inventories in November.

Details of the report said that new orders for manufactured goods rose to a seasonally adjusted \$159.4 billion in November, with durables orders rising to \$79.1 billion and non-durables declining to \$80.3 billion. Factory orders had fallen 5.6 percent in October.

As export earnings fall

Central America states face financial difficulty

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 1 (R) — Soaring import bills and reduced export earnings, often accompanied by political unrest, made it a grim year for most economies in central America and hopes of a rebound in 1982 are far from assured.

In an area whose stability increasingly interests the United States, most countries were caught in the same trap — oil bills are up but prices fell for the cash crops such as coffee and sugar. Typically, the Dominican Republic barely earned enough from selling sugar to pay for its imports. El Salvador and Guatemala had to cope with undeclared civil wars which scared away capital and bred unemployment. And the United States suspended aid to leftist-ruled Nicaragua because of alleged help to the Salvador guerrillas.

Mexico's case is untypical, not least because it exports oil. But ironically it was hurt when world oil prices, up by 150 percent in 1979 and 1980, had to be trimmed this year because of a world glut.

Following is a Reuter survey at the end of 1981 of economies in the region that drew on information from official and banking business circles.

Mexico — the oil glut slashed protected revenues by \$6 billion. A huge 1981 budget deficit required the government to triple public borrowing to almost \$15 billion, and economic growth is expected to be 6.5 percent after an average eight percent in the past four years.

The economy's dependence on oil and the need to import the technology to ice it have contributed to the decline in other exports and the current account payments deficit will grow to \$18 billion from \$6.6 billion in 1980. Inflation in 1981 is slightly less than last year's 29.4 percent and is expected to fall a little again.

Under-employment is not to pass the current estimate of 40 percent. Previous high growth rates have created about 800,000 new

jobs annually, just enough to keep up with the population rise.

Mexico's public sector foreign debt stands at almost \$49 billion. The recent budget predicted foreign borrowing this year of at least \$11 billion, a figure likely to be exceeded in the view of many financial experts.

Guatemala — Guatemala's economy, potentially among the region's strongest, has been hit by poor coffee, sugar and cotton prices and by guerrilla activities. Unemployment and inflation in 1982 are expected to grow as economic growth lags behind the rise in the population.

Nicaragua — the economic difficulties of Nicaragua, recovering from 1979's war, are complicated by the rift between the left government and private business and this has worsened by the halt in U.S. aid. An economic emergency plan is in force. Strikes are banned and statements against the national interest are punishable by jail sentences. Prospects for the economy depend on coffee and cotton.

Costa Rica — The small republic prides itself as a model democracy and on having the region's best welfare system, but its public foreign debt is \$2.6 billion. Higher import bill and lower coffee prices have worsened the situation and officials say the future depends on the success of loan negotiations.

Dominican Republic — Dominican Republic faces a slump with only about three percent growth expected next year, officials said. The Central Bank governor said this year's current account deficit will total over \$500 million while foreign debt is about \$1.7 billion.

Panama — Panama's continued economic growth of about five percent is expected next year in one of the more stable Central American countries. The foreign debt stands at almost \$95 billion which is 70 percent of the country's gross domestic product, one of the highest ratios in the region.

India expects record crop

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1 (AFP) — A record grain crop, surging raw material output and falling inflation have all combined to make 1981 a good year for India and 1982 a promising one, economics experts said here Thursday.

A 1981-82 grain crop estimated at a record 133 million tons — against 109 million tons in 1979-80 — is expected to make India self-sufficient.

Coal production in 1981 will probably reach 121 million tons — about a third higher than in 1979. Steel production will be 15 percent higher than last year. Crude oil production was raised about five million tons to more than 14 million tons of crude oil this year, and there is an ambitious plan to lift production to 100 million tons by the turn of the century.

But there were problems, such as a budget deficit estimated at about \$1.5 billion, a trade deficit of \$6.3 billion and a drop in foreign exchange reserves of \$1.5 billion in the first eight months of 1981.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) lent India \$5 billion to help cut its trade deficit and the government is currently engaged in a drive to cut imports and boost exports.

Economists claimed that economic confidence was illustrated by the rise in private investment capital from \$110 million in 1979-80 to \$400 million for the 1981-82 fiscal year.

Siberian farmers get bumper harvest

PARIS, Jan. 1 (AFP) — Bad Soviet farming techniques have as much to do with poor grain harvests as bad weather, the Soviet news agency Novosti said Thursday in an agricultural review of 1981 that was handed to the local press.

The review said some of the best results came from farmers in the arid eastern regions of Siberia and the Baltic Sea, who exceeded the harvests of their better-favored colleagues by using more modern techniques.

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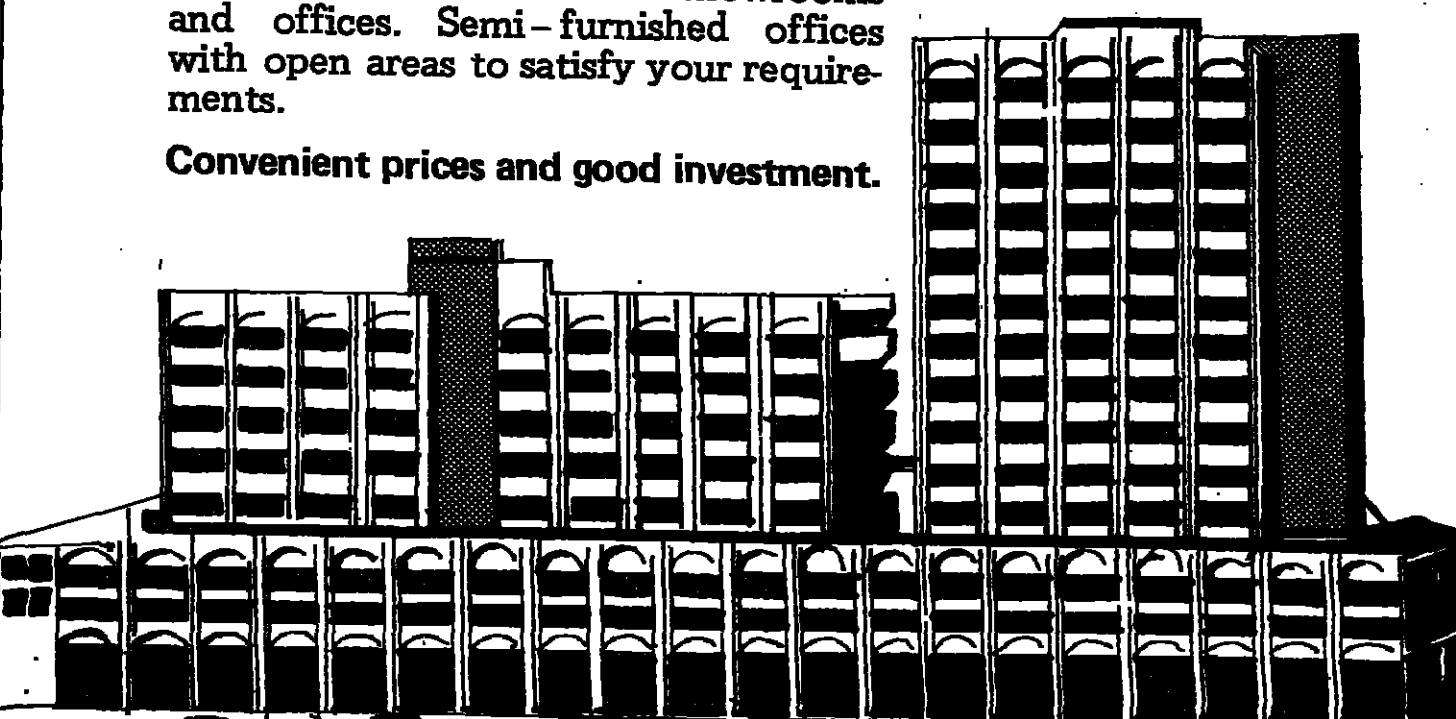
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Third World, Europe uneasy

Textile pact comes into effect

GENEVA, Jan. 1 (R) — A new arrangement to govern the sensitive world textile trade came into force Friday with countries in the Third World and Europe equally uneasy about it.

The Multifiber Arrangement (MFA), hammered out in tough negotiations here, is a compromise between European demands for protection and the developing countries' desire to expand in a sector where their lower wage and equipment costs give them a competitive edge. The European textile industry feels it has not secured enough protection from the blows of recession, increased energy costs, and import competition.

Southeast Asian manufacturers, on the other hand, believe they are losing their fight for greater freedom to export the textiles which would clothe the European market cheaply while boosting Third World wages. "Nobody is very happy with the result," Colombian negotiator Felipe Jaramillo said in looking back on the marathon talks that culminated in the initialing of a renewed MFA last week. "But at least we have a good framework for bilateral negotiations which will be the next step," the Colombian spokesman for developing exporting countries said.

The new arrangement is a legal framework under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which must be observed in bilateral trade restraint pacts between industrialized importing countries and Third World suppliers. Most of these pacts, which fix an individual exporting country's quotas and growth rates in different categories of textiles, have to be renegotiated this year under the new rules.

If the fundamental aim of the MFA is the same as when it began eight years ago — to provide an orderly export growth for

developing countries while guarding industrialized nations from disruptive imports — the way it is applied has changed. Economic recession in the West has meant less demand for all textile products, while high energy costs, the need to modernize equipment and imports from other advanced countries have all contributed to the woes of domestic industries.

Developing countries, which pay lower wages and often produce their own raw fiber, have meanwhile stepped up their output of both natural and man-made materials and are challenging European producers of high-quality goods.

What was originally seen as a temporary departure from the GATT objective of liberalizing world trade to give the advanced countries time to adjust to low-cost competition, is entering its ninth year with some of the toughest language so far. Key changes in the third MFA concern a new clause on fraud, a formula for guarding importing countries against a sudden surge of goods, and removal of a clause which allowed governments to make "reasonable departures" from the rules where it thought fit.

From now on, an exporting country discovered to have let another exporter take part of its own quota by switching the labels of origin will be penalized. The U.S. in particular was anxious to see firm action to end this abuse. The anti-surge mechanism, a brainchild of the European Economic Community (EEC), is designed to permit cuts in a country's annual quota if this has been persistently underutilized.

Manufacturers within the 10-nation community had complained that some exporters were not filling up their quotas for years, then suddenly flooding the market with a particu-

lar product.

Third world negotiators consider it a modest success to have rid the new MFA of "reasonable departures", another EEC initiative under the 1978 arrangement, which they said was being used by the importing countries as a general permit for further export cuts. Exactly how the new MFA will affect the sale of Hong Kong shirts in British shops, or Brazilian dresses in U.S. stores, will depend on bilateral talks between the countries concerned.

But trade experts interpret the new set of rules as slightly strengthening the hand of importing governments, while removing some of the uncertainties about market access which the exporting countries had bemoaned. For the first time, countries which are "predominant in the exporting of textile products," a synonym for Hong Kong and South Korea, are singled out as requiring different treatment from other exporters.

This is intended to benefit smaller suppliers, new entrants to a particular market and cotton-producing countries which have all tended to be elbowed out of the market by the big exporters.

The third MFA clarifies the situation in which exporters who are causing "serious damage" to domestic producers should start discussing restraints, but fails to give the more precise definition of market disruption which Third World delegates had sought. Within the EEC, a group led by France failed to win an MFA change which would have allowed the community to base the next round of bilateral quotas on actual 1980 trade levels instead of 1982 quota ceilings.

EEC negotiator Horst Krenzler of West Germany would not be drawn into stating it outright, but trade experts are in no doubt that the community will still press hard for quota cuts in some of the most sensitive categories in the bilateral talks this year. "This we are determined to oppose," Jaramillo said.

The Colombian diplomat said that the Third World group in GATT's 51-nation textiles committee, where the new MFA was worked out, felt they were being made scapegoats for the whole of the Western world's economic problems. "There are many reasons why textile industries in the advanced countries are doing badly, and they are not our fault. We are being unfairly penalized," he added.

Defending the EEC's tough stance, Krenzler said last month's textile industry had been losing jobs at the rate of 100,000 a year since 1977. Imports from low-cost countries made up 70 percent of total imports and had captured 31.5 percent of the EEC textiles market by 1980. "The EEC has most to win or lose from the MFA," according to one diplomat. "Its national textile industries are competing with each other, with low-cost imports from other European and developing countries, and high-quality goods from other advanced nations."

BA to slash tourist fares to Australia

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AFP) — British Airways is to cut tourist air fares between Britain and Australia by almost half for a limited period during March and April, the airline announced Friday.

Thousands of the tickets — for return flights ranging up from \$745 — will go on sale Monday for passengers traveling from Britain between March 15 and April 30. All tickets must be bought by March 30, and the trip must be made both ways between April 1 and June 30. Similar fares are available on the Australian Qantas Airline.

The cuts, which are still subject to government approval, mean a savings of up to \$735 on one-month book-ahead super apex tickets and up to \$758 on excursion fares allowing stop-overs. The British Airways chief for Britain and Ireland, Jim Harris, said the airline's "special sale" would bring Australia within reach of the man in street.

Suzuki pledges to correct trade imbalances

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (AP) — Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki pledged at his Thursday press conference that Japan would try to ease trade friction and correct trade imbalances with other nations in 1982.

"In 1981, Japan's economic growth was achieved largely by exports, as domestic demands declined," Suzuki said, "and that brought about criticism from other countries." Suzuki told reporters he plans to correct Japan's huge trade surpluses with the United States and Western Europe by boosting imports, not by reducing exports.

Japan decided to reduce tariffs ahead of the schedule agreed on at the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations and was going to remove non-tariff barriers, he said. Suzuki also urged other countries to try harder to sell their products in Japan's highly competitive market. Japan will cultivate investments joint ventures and other projects with foreign nations to maintain and foster the free trade system, he said.

Referring to the government's final budget proposal for fiscal 1982, which set a defense budget increase of 7.754 percent while holding down spending for social programs, Suzuki said Japan's decision to give greater emphasis to defense is not because of U.S. pressure. The United States has asked Japan to contribute more to defending its own shores, and some U.S. congressmen have urged Japan to change its policy limiting defense spending to 1 percent of its gross national product.

Says it is part of reform

Poland announces steep increase in food prices

WARSAW, Jan. 1 (Agencies) — The Polish authorities have announced a series of proposed price increases in which the cost of many basic foodstuffs would be more than trebled. The proposed increases were listed and covered food, raw material and fuel.

The announcement Thursday said the proposals would be open to public discussion and did not specify when the price rises would go into effect. Publication of the proposed increases indicated that Poland's martial law authorities were determined to go ahead with the unpopular aspects of economic reform.

The Polish Communist Party daily *Trybuna Ludu* quoted that State Price Commission as saying that price rises were an integral part of economic reform and through them it hoped to reduce the gap between supply and demand and eliminate black marketing. This has been an aim of successive Polish administrations and the emergence of the free trade union Solidarity in September 1980 brought hopes that prices could be adjusted in Poland through dialogue with the authorities and without sparking major protest. The price commission Thursday said the proposed increases could be implemented either gradually or at a stroke and it pledged that low earners would receive substantial compensation.

Under the published proposals, one kilo of sugar would go up from 10.50 zloties (33

cents) to 46 zloties (\$1.4), one kilo of salt from 2.20 zloties (seven cents) to seven zloties (22 cents), yellow cheese from 50 zloties (\$1.6) to 190 zloties (\$6.1). Butter would go up from 17 zloties (54 cents) to 60 zloties (\$1.9).

The price of coal for private users would go up from 550 zloties (\$17.7) to 2,000 zloties (\$64.5) a tonne and central heating charges would be doubled. Average earnings in Poland are about 1,000 Zloties (\$32.2) per month.

Meanwhile, Eastern Europe's official press Thursday sharply criticized the U.S. trade sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union last week in reaction to the martial law clampdown in Poland.

Bulgaria's BTA news agency said U.S. President Ronald Reagan was attempting to "enrich the trite Soviet menace myth" with charges that the Soviet Union forced the Polish crackdown. BTA said Poland's state of emergency is "necessary and lawful." The Reagan sanctions, it said, will "aggravate" and "reverse the course of international relations."

In January, the Communist Party newspaper *Nepzabudaj* charged the United States with using the Polish crisis as a "shallow pretext" for taking action against the Soviet Union. "The measures are capable of poisoning the atmosphere in West Europe and in the delicate Soviet-U.S. relationship," the newspaper said.

Zia allays nationalization fears

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 1 (AP) — President Gen. Zia ul-Haq has reiterated his position that there will be no nationalization of private industry in Pakistan.

Speaking Thursday at a cornerstone-laying ceremony at a private cement factory near Peshawar, he said that "patronization and full encouragement of the private sector is the basic pillar of the present government's industrial policy." Zia said that some previously-nationalized industries had already been restored to their original owners.

China, Algeria sign agreement

HONG KONG, Jan. 1 (R) — China and Algeria have reached agreement on economic and technical cooperation during the current visit to Peking by an Algerian government delegation, the New China News Agency reported.

The agency, monitored here Thursday, was quoting Chinese Premier Zhao Zihang who was speaking at a reception in the capital for the delegation, led by Minister of Finance Muhammad Hadj Yala, which arrived in China earlier this week.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 p.m. Thursday	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.00	9.00	9.08
Bangladesh Taka	—	—	15.20
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—	86.10
Canadian Dollar	—	—	288.50
Deutsche Mark (100)	151.60	151.35	151.35
Dutch Guilder (100)	138.75	138.60	138.60
Egyptian Pound	3.46	3.46	3.95
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.00	93.15	93.15
French Franc (100)	60.00	59.95	59.95
Greek Drachma (1,000)	55.00	59.20	59.20
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	37.60
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	6.50	—	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	28.70	28.40	28.40
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	—	15.60
Jordanian Dinar	10.15	10.10	10.10
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.14	12.14	12.14
Lebanese Lira (100)	74.40	74.10	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	60.50	64.60	64.60
Pakistani Rupee (100)	58.30	34.68	34.68
Philippines Peso (100)	—	42.25	42.25
Pound Sterling	6.54	6.53	6.53
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.00	94.05	94.05
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	167.15	167.15
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	35.40	35.40
Swiss Franc (100)	190.40	190.35	190.35
Syrian Lira (1,000)	58.30	63.50	63.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.429	3.422	3.422
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.00	74.90	74.90

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With planned economic reforms

Belgium opposition disenchanted

BRUSSELS, Jan. 1, (R) — A fresh outbreak of regional tension is threatening to hinder Belgium's new center-right government as it tries to tackle the country's severe economic problems.

Socialist politicians, out of power at national level for the first time since 1977, are fighting hard for control of a new regional executive in their power base of Wallonia, the French-speaking southern part of Belgium. The Namur-based regional executive was due to start work last week at the same time as a Flemish entity was set without problems in the North.

But the Socialists and the center-right parties are deadlocked over Socialist demands that they should provide the leader of Wallonia's executive after already taking the presidency of the regional assembly. Socialist leader Jean Maurice Dehousse this week by-passed the blockade by setting up an unofficial administration team and receiving a trade union delegation seeking regional aid for a firm in financial difficulty.

An earlier national government adopted

legislation creating assemblies in Wallonia and Flanders to meet demands for greater autonomy in the two regions. Brussels, which is a separate region, was left out because the politicians could not agree how to include it.

The regional executives, independent of the national government, head assemblies with newly-increased powers in areas like education, water and cultural affairs. Separatist sentiment in both parts of the country has been fed by mutual resentment — at Flemish success in attracting new industries and at Wallonia's demands for subsidies to prop up ailing traditional activities such as steelmaking.

Political sources said the new executives could reinforce jealousies between Belgium's two big linguistic communities as economic paralysis in Wallonia contrasts with the Flemish executive's plans for aggressive industrial expansion. The new central government, trying to unite the country around a program of austerity measures, is already meeting Socialist and trade union hostility, especially in Wallonia.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS				
Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price (SR)	Closing Date
Jazan Educational Zone for Boys	Construction of simplified structures for schools	—	500	15-12-1981
Khauis Mushait Municipality	Four and seven millimeter asphalt layer for some streets	—	20	18-12-1981
" "	Enlarging the mayor's office	—	20	1-2-1982
" "	Temporary fences for public utilities and graveyards	—	20	18-12-82

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1A	Ville Due Havre	Shobokshi	Contrs/Trucks, Trailers/Mobiles	28-12-81
2	Garnet Ace	A.E.T.	General	26-12-81
4	Sette of Andhra Pradesh	Alsaada	General	25-12-81
5	Frigo America	Star	Fruits	25-12-81
6	Volosko	Kanoo	Rice/Gen/Contrs	25-12-81
7	Hellenic Wave	Alpha	Rice/General/1Car	26-12-81
8	Hwa Gek	Alpha	Bagged Barley	25-12-81
9	Wakatake Maru	Alireza	Plant/H. Veh./C.Good	28-12-81
10	Ahmed Al Fateh	Kanoo	Contrs/Gen/Ldg.Mtys	28-12-81
11	Hellen	El Hawi	General	24-12-81
12	Char Hsing	Abdallah	Contrs/Steel/Gen	24-12-81
13	Golden Riyadh	El Hawi	Contrs/Stl/Ply/Gen	26-12-81
14	El Vina	Fayez	Durra	27-12-81
15	Solidarity	Orri	General/Tea	28-12-81
19	Jeddah Cement 1	Alsaabah	Bulk Cement	27-12-81
20	Singapore Island	Alatas	Bagged Corn/Gen	24-12-81
21	Resurgence Express	Bamaodah	Bagged Wheat	27-12-81
24	Char Lo	Abdallah	Steel/Gen/Contrs	25-12-81
25/26	Tricolor	Barber	Contrs/Gen/Ldg.Mty	28-12-81
27	Grand Canaria	Star	Durra	25-12-81
28	Mistral Universal	Star	Reefer Cargo	20-12-81
29	Syros	M.T.A.	Frozen Chicken	27-12-81
30	Ceylon	El Hawi	Tiles	28-12-81
35	Charlotte Maersk	Kanoo	Containers	28-12-81
36	Cardigan Bay	Samsco	Containers	28-12-81
38	Princess Mary	Gulf	Steel Bars	28-12-81
39	Valeria	Alireza	Containers	26-12-81
40	Puerto Cadiz	O.C.E.	Oranges	23-12-81
41	Midas Seine	Bamaodah	Wheat-Barley	22-12-81
42	Father Panos	Star	Barley	25-12-81
RoRo	Catherine Schiaffino	S.F.T.C.	Mafis/RoRo /Trls	26-12-81

2.RECENT ARRIVALS				
Berth	Name of Ship	Agent	Cargo	Arr.
	Princess Mary	Gulf	Steel Bars	28-12-81
	Ceylon	El Hawi	Tiles	"
	Wakatake Maru	Alireza	Plant/H.Veh./Good	"
	Tricolor	Barber	Contrs/Ldg.Mtys/Gen	"
	Solidarity	Orri	General/Tea	"
	Ahmed Al Fateh	Kanoo	Contrs/Gen/Ldg.Mtys	"
	Ville Due Havre	Shobokshi	Contrs/Track/Tr/Mobi	"
	Garnet Ace	A.E.T.	Vehicles	"
	Planet L.D.	Alsaabah	Bulk Cement	"
	Adria	S.C.S.A.	To Load Mtys	"
	Mazin	Sadaka	Durra	"

JUBAIL PORT				
SUB : SHIP MOVEMENTS-WED 4.3.1401/30.12.81				
Berth	Name of Ship	Agent	Cargo	Arr.
3	Hoegh Cairn	Kanoo	Gen. Cargo	27-12-81
6	Hermes Scan	GAC	Gen. Cargo/Contrs	28-12-81
11	Tangah Howada	Kanoo	Gen. Cargo	22-12-81
Anchor	Stove Campbell	Barber	Bulk Cement	15-12-81

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Pakistan keeps up good showing

Holland stage splendid rally to upset India

By G. K. Menon
Special Correspondent

BOMBAY, Jan. 1 — The smooth sequence of fabled teams posting victories in the Fifth World Cup Hockey Tournament was shattered here Saturday.

Olympic champions India were shocked by the Netherlands 4-3 in the first upset of the tournament in a pulsating Pool 'B' match as form ran true in the other three actions seen in the two adjoining venues. Wankhede and BHA Stadiums. Australia scored a facile 3-0 victory over inexperienced Malaysia, earlier, in the first of the two Pool 'B' matches. While Pakistan handed a 4-1 drubbing to Olympic runners-up Spain, West Germany scraped past New Zealand 2-1 in Pool 'A' encounters.

Both, India and Netherlands, went into the match with impressive victories over Malaysia and Britain respectively, behind them. And the eagerly-awaited battle nearly fizzled out when the Indians stormed the Dutch goal for the first 20 minutes without any let-up. And their sustained domination was rewarded in the form of two early goals.

Full-back Rajinder Singh put India ahead in the second minute with a crisp penalty-corner conversion, and speedy winger M.K. Kaushik consolidated the position with a good field goal. Though the Indians effected quick raids, with their defenders repelling the not-so-effective Dutch counter-raids, their continued efforts did not bear fruit.

But once the Netherlands resorted to their long passing mode of attack, the Indian did not have an effective counter. The Dutch forwards trapped and passed cleanly to put the Indian defense out of gear. And with the Indian wing-halves falling back to aid the

flagging defense, the forwards were left to fend for themselves, thereby taking the sting out of the attack.

The Dutch defense, led by their star penalty-corner expert Paul Litjens, easily beat back the Indian attack and paved the way for the attack to function effectively.

But India's joys were short-lived as the Netherlands went ahead once again in a game of fluctuating fortunes. And the goal by substitute Grimbergen, who dribbled past a host of defenders before crashing the boards, proved to be the match-winner. India's efforts of getting another goal in the remain-

At a glance

Pool 'A'										
Pakistan	4	Spain	2	New Zealand	1	Netherlands	4	India	3	
West Germany	2					Australia	3	Malaysia	0	

Pool 'B'										
Pakistan	4	Spain	2	New Zealand	1	Netherlands	4	India	3	
West Germany	2					Australia	3	Malaysia	0	

How they stand

Pool 'A'										
Pakistan	2	2	0	0	10	2	4			
W. Germany	2	2	0	0	7	3	4			
New Zealand	2	1	0	1	3	2	2			
Poland	1	0	0	1	3	5	0			
Spain	2	0	0	2	1	6	0			
Argentina	1	0	0	1	1	6	0			

Pool 'B'										
Netherlands	2	2	0	0	10	5	4			
Australia	2	2	0	0	6	2	4			
India	2	1	0	1	9	6	2			
Soviet Union	1	0	0	1	2	3	0			
England	1	0	0	1	2	6	0			
Malaysia	2	0	0	2	2	9	0			

With the Indian defense showing signs of cracking under pressure, the Dutch came on level terms with two swift goals. Both the goals were notched by the 24-year-old student Roderik Bouwman. Bouwman, who displayed his skill and speed in the earlier encounter with Britain, once again proved to be the most dangerous of the Dutch forwards. He struck twice within the space of five minutes, in the 20th and 25th minutes, to lead the Netherlands' fightback.

The break did not do much to revive the Indians. The Dutch continued to hold sway and the Indian citadel fell once again in the 45th minute. This time it was the mercurial Tom Van't Hek who sounded the boards. Stunned by this reverse the Indians went on the offensive, and managed to equalize with a superb field goal by spearhead Surinder Singh Sodhi.

ing period was thwarted by the hard-working Dutch defense.

Champions Pakistan maintained their scoring spree with an effortless 4-1 verdict over Spain. Fresh from their 6-1 triumph over Argentina, the Pakistani forwards displayed the same cohesion but were restricted in their goal-spre by the redoubtable Spanish goalkeeper Gracia.

Pakistan went into the lead in the 15th minute when Kalimullah converted a penalty-stroke. And Manzoor-ul-Hasan's searing penalty-corner drive proved too much even for Gracia as Pakistan crossed over with a 2-0 lead.

Kalimullah crowned a superb run in the 44th minute to give Pakistan a 3-0 lead. The Spanish attack, rarely in the picture, burst into the scene with a superb solo effort from their center-forward Carlos Roca. He

Fletcher, Botham in good stand

England recovers from early blows

CALCUTTA, India, Jan. 1 (Agencies) — England was 199 for five at the close of play Friday after skipper Keith Fletcher and Ian Botham stemmed a batting collapse with a gallant 93-run fourth-wicket partnership on the opening day of the fourth cricket Test against India at the Eden Garden here.

At stumps, Fletcher was batting with 46 runs while nightwatchman Derek Underwood, who came at Botham's fall, was on five. Fletcher won the toss for the third consecutive Test and decided to bat on a wicket that appeared docile after the grass on it had been mowed, he, however, failed to reap advantage by losing three dependable batsmen early. Fletcher lost openers Geoff Boycott, Chris Tavare — both century-makers in the Delhi Test — and David Gower.

With a capacity crowd watching with keen interest, the home team went on top in the pre-lunch session due to the controlled swing of Kapil Dev and young Ravi Shastri's intelligent spin bowling. The wicket was abso-

Score-board

ENGLAND (1ST INNINGS):

G. Gooch c Vishwanath b Doshi	47
G. Boycott c Kirmani b Dev	18
C. Tavare c Kirmani b Dev	7
D. Gower c Kirmani b Shastri	11
K. Fletcher batting	46
I. Botham c Gavaskar b Dev	58
D. Underwood batting	5
Total (for 5 wickets)	199

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-39, 3-68, 4-95, 5-188.

BOWLING: Dev 20-4-66-3; Madanlal 11-2-34-0; Doshi 17-6-28-1; Yadav 16-6-42-0; Shastri 18-7-22-1.

lutely placid and though Indian seamers Kapil Dev and Madanlal hardly got any assistance from the pitch, Kapil in particular forced the batsmen to make mistakes.

Graham Gooch and Geoff Boycott opened the English first innings. Boycott, who became the greatest run-maker in Test cricket when he passed Gary Sobers' all-time record in the last Test at New Delhi, edged an outgoing delivery by speedster Kapil Dev

into the hands of wicketkeeper Syed Kirmani.

Fourteen runs later, Chris Tavare made a similar mistake — snicking an outswinger from Dev to Kirmani who easily held the catch. Left-hand batsman David Gower failed to read the spin on the last ball before lunch from Ravi Shastri and gave Kirmani his third catch, sending England reeling to 68 for three.

After lunch, Gooch and Fletcher batted well until Gooch was brilliantly caught by Gundappa Vishwanath, who dived to his right to hold the snick off spinner Dilip Doshi. Gooch made 47 runs.

Botham began his innings aggressively, hooking Kapil Dev twice to the boundary. The 25-year-old Somerset cricketer quickened the slow English run rate. After batting 114 minutes, an impatient Botham attempted a big shot off Kapil Dev and was beautifully caught by Indian captain Sunil Gavaskar in the second attempt in slips. Botham faced 95 balls in his 58 runs.

In Sun City golf

Ballesteros spurts to three-stroke lead

SUN CITY, Bophuthatswana, Jan. 1 (AP) — Seve Ballesteros of Spain ripped the back nine in five-under-par 31 and extended his lead to three strokes Friday in the world's richest golf tournament.

"A very lucky round," shrugged the young Spaniard after he posted his four-under-par 68 for a 137 total at the halfway point of the one million dollar Sun City Golf Challenge.

Jack Nicklaus and Johnny Miller shared second at 140 in this event that offers \$500 thousand to the winner. Nicklaus had another 70 and Miller shot 68 in the sweltering, 90-degree heat of an African summer day.

Lee Trevino and Gary Player, the only other men in the elite, invitational field, dropped well back. Trevino shot 74 and was seven behind at 144, par for two rounds over the 7,693-yard Gary Player Country Club course, which adjoins this resort complex.

"Seven will be a hard man to beat. But I can still come back," Trevino said. Host Gary Player trailed the field at 77 — 147, but had considerable consolation in the fact that the last-place man will receive \$100 thousand.

Earlier on Thursday, Trevino said, "I feel like I got away with murder. I feel like I'm leading this thing," after his five-under-par 70 had left him a single stroke back of the 24-year-old Spaniard in the first round.

He was talking about the par-5 holes on the 6,693-yard course at this spectacular resort

which sits within the crater of an ancient extinct volcano some 100 miles (160 kms) northwest of Johannesburg.

"I've just got a thing about par-5s. It's a block. It's just ridiculous," said Trevino. He played the long holes one over par, while the hard-hitting Ballesteros birdied three of them then capped his effort with a tie-breaking, 10-foot birdie putt on the 18th hole that finished off a 69.

Johnny Miller, made rueful reference to the enormous prize money after he could do no better than match par 72 in the sweltering heat that Nicklaus broke a career-long habit and wore a hat, while actor Sean Connery, one of the celebrity amateurs competing in a concurrent pro-am, carried an umbrella.

"I think I've found my chinking point," Miller said and noted that there's a difference of \$340,000 between the prize money for first and second. I missed five putts of six feet or less. There's no reason for it. I just missed them. At least I didn't embarrass myself."

Player who recently won his 13th South African Open gathered the largest party of the gallery of some 5,000 who flocked to the remote pleasure dome and had to work hard to gain his share of second place.

"I played about 70's worth," he said. "That's a pretty good score on this golf course." He had to battle back from a double bogey on the eighth and got close with a

chip-in birdie on the 16th and a closing birdie on the 18th. "When I saw the way the course was set up, I thought I was in trouble," Trevino said. "It was short enough so that Seve and Jack could reach the par-5s and I couldn't. I was just spotting them strokes right there but I got away with it. I feel like I'm leading."

He missed only four greens and three of them were on the par-5s. But he moved into position with consecutive birdie putts of 20 and 10 feet on the 16th and 17th.

Nicklaus who said he came to this controversial event as a favor to long-time friend Player hit a 3 iron to 12 feet and made an eagle on the 10th hole. He twice had the lead alone, lost it once when he hit one unplayable shot on the 14th and surrendered it for the final time with a bogey after missing the 18th green.

"I probably should have shot a lot lower but for not having played in so long, I'm not at all unhappy with a 70," he said. With baboons barking from the hills that slope down to the first fairway, the notoriously erratic Ballesteros missed four of the first five greens but saved par on tree of them. He also had a drive unplayable on the back nine but more than made up for it with his domination of the long holes.

They played the ladies tees Thursday he joked. "I like it better if they play longer and its due to be set up longer Friday."

Pakistani bowlers dominate

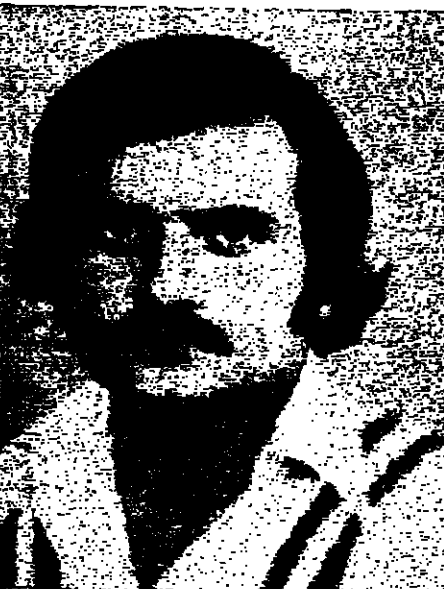
LAUNCESTON, Jan. 1 (AP) — Tasmanian captain Brian Davison was hit in the temple during his side's first innings batting collapse in the cricket match against Pakistan here Friday.

Thirty-five-year-old Davison attempted to hook Pakistan fast bowler Imran Khan but the ball instead slammed into the side of his face. Davison retired hurt for 15 and did not take part again as Tasmania were short out for 158. He was later cleared by x-rays of any fracture and will make a decision Saturday whether to continue in the match.

Davison was leading a fightback by the Tasmanians, who had just lost four wickets for five runs. This took the score from 109 for one to 114 for five.

Tasmania lost Ian Beven in the third over to leave the home team four for one. However, young Test hopeful David Boon and former New South Wales man Rob Jeffery combined in a second-wicket stand off 105 in 125 minutes. The partnership was broken when Boon was run out for 34. Jeffery followed soon after for 64 when he was caught at forward short-leg by Javed Miandad. His chanceless innings of 64 included eight boundaries and took 144 minutes.

Jeffery had to begin his innings three times through rain interruptions, which cost a total of 61 minutes' playing time. There was also a strong breeze which Imran Khan used to full effect. He bowled at express pace to capture three for 59 off 18 overs.



Iqbal Qasim ... a rich hand

Left-arm off-spinner Iqbal Qasim was the best of the tourists bowlers taking five for 31 off 21.4 overs. At the close, Pakistan was 18 for no wicket with Mohsin Khan batting on five and Rizwan Zaman 11.

Brief scores: Tasmania 158 (R. Jeffery 64, D. Boon 34; Imran Khan 3 for 59, Qasim 5 for 31) vs Pakistan 18 for no wkt.

brokethrough a group of defenders before slamming the ball past goalkeeper Moinuddin. The goal, the best of the match, was the only bright spot for the Spaniards. Their late was sealed when Hassan Sardar fetched Pakistan's fourth goal in the 60th minute.

Strong contenders West Germany failed to get off to a flying start as the other fancied teams had done. But the overall results was favorable. For the second successive match the Germans had to fight hard to snatch full points. They had an hard-earned 5-3 victory over Poland earlier, while Saturday they rallied from a goal-down to beat New Zealand by the odd goal in three.

The Kiwis controlled the major shares of the exchanges in the first session. They spurred into the lead in the 20th minute through a field goal by Balwant Bhanu. But the Germans cameback quickly and strongly. Stefan Blocher scored the equalizer with an angular drive from the right in the 27th minute.

The Germans came into their own in the second session and their methodical play kept the pressure off their goal. And only after their captain Michael Peter, who was earlier shown the green card by umpire Vijayanathan of Malaysia, had scored following a penalty-corner award, did the New Zealand attack gather strength. But by then it was too late.

Australia proved too strong for inexperienced Malaysia. And their forwards Terry Walsh scored a brace in their fluent 3-0 victory. Jim Irvine (44th) completed the tally.

SUNDAY'S FIXTURES: Pool 'A': Pakistan vs New Zealand; Argentina vs Poland; Pool 'B': Netherlands vs Malaysia; England vs Soviet Union.



Ian Botham... another breezy knock

Littlewood moves into driver's seat

HASTINGS, Jan. 1 (AP) — The British Open Chess champion, Paul Littlewood, had a clear one-point lead at the end of the fourth round in the grandmaster tournament of the Hastings International Chess Congress Thursday night.

His closest challenger, Soviet grandmaster Viktor Kupreichik, was forced to adjourn his game against the 22-year-old English international master Shaun Taulbut, after five hours play and 40 moves as the game appeared headed for a draw although Taulbut with the white pieces was better placed.

A large gallery of spectators buzzed with excitement as Littlewood, playing black against Dutch grandmaster Hans Ree from Amsterdam, neatly wrapped the game up when Ree made a bad move and resigned after 20 moves.

Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson, the reigning Hastings champion, continued in subdued form and British grandmaster Jonathan Speelman, playing white, gave him no scope for development and a draw was agreed.

There was little joy for the American grandmasters, Anatoly Lein and Larry Christiansen, both of whom had the black pieces. Lein had to accept a tame draw with Jonathan Mestel, the British international master, in 32 moves. Christiansen playing Hungarian grandmaster Laszlo Szabo made some elaborate moves but appeared to be in time trouble and lost in 40 moves.

The remaining game resulted in Murray Chandler of Wellington, New Zealand, losing to Nigel Short of Britain in 41 moves.

Placings after the fourth round: Littlewood 4 points; Kupreichik 3 (one adjourned); Andersson, Smyslov, Rivas 2.5 points each; Speelman, Szabo 2 points each; Lein, Short, Ree 1.5 points each; Taulbut 1 (one adjourned); Mestel, Christiansen, Chandler 1 point each.

BRIEFS

LONDON, (R) — Poland has confirmed that it will take part in the World Cup Football finals in Spain in June, the official Polish news agency PAP reported Friday. The agency denied what it called rumors in the Western press that Poland would withdraw from the World Cup.

BUENOS AIRES, (AFP) — Football World Cup holders Argentina will officially hand back the trophy next week ready for it to be fought for again in next year's finals in Spain. The golden trophy, worth an estimated \$3.5 million, will be dispatched by plane from Argentina Friday, January 8 and should arrive in Madrid Saturday morning.

PARIS, (AFP) — While revellers are still celebrating the New Year nearly 400 cars, lorries and motorcycles will set off from here on the 10,000 km (6,250 miles) Paris to Dakar Rally. The 19 special stages will take competitors across mountains, mud and desert and the first arrivals are not expected to the finishing line in Senegal until January 20.



FELLED BY A BOTTLE: Trainer Roy Bailey examines Manchester City's goalkeeper Joe Corrigan after he was knocked out by a bottle thrown from the crowd in the closing stages of their English First Division Football match against Liverpool at Anfield Stadium last week. Talking to referee Richardson, who holds the bottle in his hand, is Trevor Francis.

For semifinal berth

Pfister ousts Warwick

MELBOURNE, Jan. 1 (AP) — Rocket-serving Americans Hank Pfister and Steve Denton joined young South African Johan Kriek and former champion Mark Edmondson in the semifinals of the \$400,000 Australian Open at Kooyong here on Friday.

Both Pfister and Denton dropped only one set as they advanced through their quarterfinals. Pfister defeated last year's runner-up Kim Warwick from Sydney 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3 while Denton outlasted Shlomo Glickstein 6-4, 3-6, 7-6, 6-0.

The Americans face each other Saturday for a slot in Sunday's final while Kriek plays the in-form Australian Edmondson.

Despite Friday's relatively effortless win Pfister is not over-confident of his chances Saturday. "Anyone who beats Glickstein scares me," he said. "I was beaten by him in London and the score was about 6-2, 6-1. I just hope Steve leaves his serve at the Hilton Hotel," he said.

Again swirling winds in the Kooyong center court "bowl" played havoc with the players' game. Pfister said on his service toss up, the wind was moving the ball around about eight inches in the air. "We were both just trying to make contact, that's why we were breaking each other so much."

Both players also had to cope with numerous bad bounces from the dried-out court. Pfister said the first set, which he captured easily, meant nothing as far as judging who was playing the better or how the match was going.

Pfister predicted that his biggest problem Saturday would be returning serve against Denton, who had a long windup before hurtling down what are invariably winners. "I know he's going to just come out there smoking," he said. "I'm worried about Saturday's match because I don't have any answers."

Pfister has another aggravation which could affect him during his semi-final match. He said he strained a groin muscle during practice and was a bit shaky on New Year's eve.

For Davis Cup ties

Alexander back in squad

MELBOURNE, Jan. 1 (AP) Sydney veteran John Alexander on Friday forced his way back into the Australian Davis Cup tennis squad.

Alexander was the only surprise selection in the five-man squad announced here Friday by Lawn Tennis Association of Australian President Brian Tobin.

The squad to go to Mexico to prepare for the first round of this year's Davis Cup against Mexico in Mexico City March 5, 6, and 7 is: Mark Edmondson (NSW), John Alexander (NSW), Peter McNamara (Vic), Paul McNamee (Vic) and John Fitzgerald (SA). Sydney pair Phil Dent and Kim Warwick were not available for selection.

The selection of the "two Macs" and Edmondson was considered a formality, while Fitzgerald, who was a member of the Australian squad last year, was also expected. This left the fifth spot to be decided between Alexander and young Western Australia Chris Johnstone.

He was plagued by a back injury last year

but on the Australian circuit this season has shown a keen determination to force his way back. This week he survived in the Australian Open until the third round when he was eliminated by American Steve Denton.

His main rival, Johnstone, won the final of the Queensland Open late last year and also had a victory over American Roscoe Tanner in the New South Wales Open before coming to Melbourne. But he did not fare so well in the Australian Open.

Australian Davis Cup captain Neale Fraser would not be drawn on the likely final field. Edmondson looks a probable singles choice, the two Macs will almost certainly be the doubles selection, while Alexander's previous Davis Cup experience is likely to push him ahead of the younger Fitzgerald into the second singles berth.

"I won't name the final four until 10 days before the Davis Cup tie and even then I will have the right to change the selections up until five days before we play," Fraser said.

Mora triumphs at Sao Paulo

SAO PAULO, Jan. 1 (Agencies) — Veteran Victor Mora of Colombia overcame a poor start to win the annual New Year's eve Round-the-Houses race through the streets of Central Sao Paulo for the fourth time early Friday.

Thousands of Brazilians armed with fireworks and confetti, turned out to watch the 8.9 km (five and a half mile) race, which is timed to end as near to the start of the New Year as possible.

Mora, 35, a specialist in rough country running, stormed into the lead on a tough 1.6 km (one mile) uphill stretch near the end, passing the local favorite Jose Joao da Silva to finish in 23 minutes 30.20 seconds. Da Silva, won a rare home victory last year but could manage only third Friday. Another Colombian, Silvio Salazar, passed him entering the final straight to take second place.

The race was something of a feast for the Colombians who traditionally make a strong showing here. Domingo Tibaduiza took fourth place and Humberto Antonio came home ninth. Except for Herbert Lindsay of the U.S. who was sixth and Portugal's Rafael Marques who was eighth, the other top ten places went to Brazilians.

The St. Silvester started as a strictly Brazilian event in 1925, and in 1947 Uruguay's Oscar Mosira became the first foreigner to win. Belgium has won five times.

Rosa Mota de Porto, Portugal won the women's race with a time of 26 minutes, 49.70 seconds. She was followed by Cathy

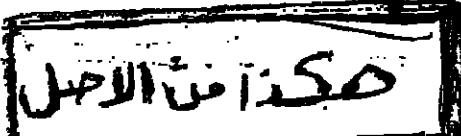
Schell of the United States and Heidi Hutterer of Germany, who won here last year.

Mora, 23, was running in the race for the first time. The race starts just before midnight at the end of the year and the 6,000 competitors cross the finish line minutes after the New Year is born. The course leads the runners through Sao Paulo's downtown business district along skyscraper-lined streets. It begins with a long, fast downhill and then hits a short flat before a grinding climb.

It is this climb near the end of the race breaks most competitors, but the real test is the mile-long (1,600 meter) flat sprint to the finish line for those who make it up the hill. Prior to the race, competitors agreed that Colombia had the strongest team. Herb Lindsay, from the United States, the 1979 winner here, chose Mora, and Silvio Salazar was second last year. Tibaduiza won in 1977, and Mora won in 1972, 1973, and 1975.

The Colombians themselves figured their toughest competition will come from last year's winner, Brazil's Jose Joao da Silva, and from Portugal's Rafael Marques.

But all the runners agreed: The St. Silvester is completely unpredictable. With runners coming from all over Europe, Latin America, and the United States, they say it is impossible to know who is in good shape and running well so the race often produces surprises. But this year it didn't.



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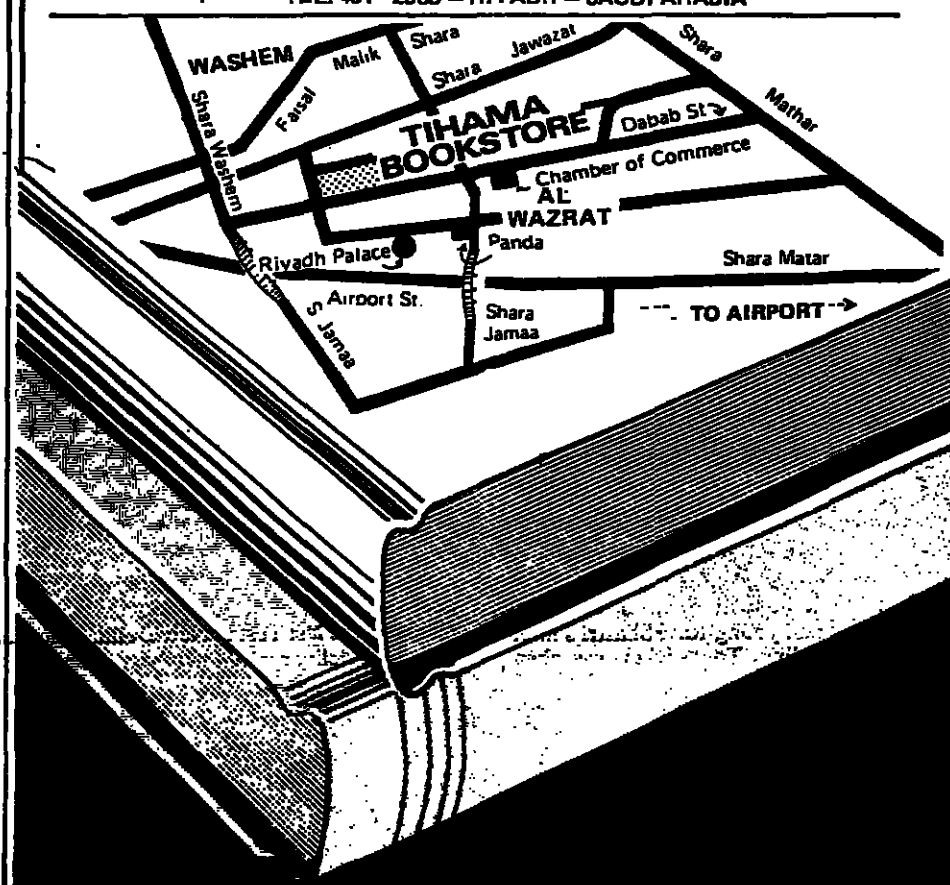
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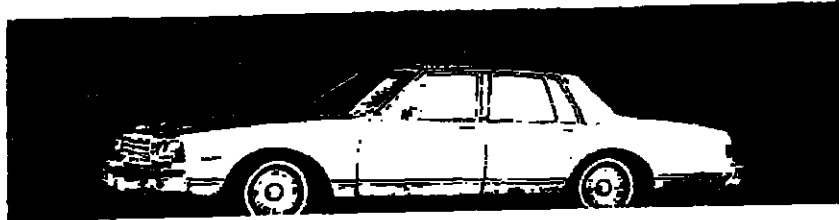
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Brings Latin flavor

De Cuellar assumes chief's post at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 1 (AP) — Javier Perez de Cuellar became U.N. Secretary-General at the stroke of midnight on New Year's Eve and the veteran Peruvian diplomat promised to give a distinct Latin flavor to the world body.

"Spanish is going to be the language," said Francois Giuliani, the secretary-general's spokesman. French is Perez de Cuellar's second language, and he also is proficient in English.

The U.N. language training program is expecting increased allotment in its Spanish classes next spring. Some high-ranking U.N. officials are rumored to have hired tutors for crash-courses in the language.

On New Year's Eve, furniture was being shunted around on the 38th floor of U.N. headquarters as the "Austrian Mafia" of outgoing Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim prepared to make way for a Peruvian and Latin American contingent of close Perez de Cuellar aides.

"I can't tell you what is coming in. But I can tell you who is going," a U.N. official said as he removed a photograph of Waldheim from a wall behind his desk.

One of Waldheim's final acts was to prepare a required report to the Security Council, advising the 15-member body of what it already knew: Israel had failed to heed the council's Dec. 17 demand that it rescind "forthwith" the annexation of the occupied Golan Heights. The council is expected to meet Tuesday to consider possible further action against the Jewish state.

Waldheim also sent a farewell message to members of the U.N. Staff, thanking them for their support during "a tumultuous and fascinating 10 years" in which he served as U.N. chief.

Without referring specifically to the arrest of a dozen U.N. employees in various parts of the world, Waldheim said, "I am more convinced than ever that an independent and effective secretariat is indispensable not only to the development of the United Nations and also, in critical times, to world peace itself."

When Waldheim's message was released Thursday, the 63-year-old Austrian already was vacationing in Florida. He will not vacate the secretary-general's townhouse on New York's East River until later in January and then return to Vienna before deciding on his future.

Waldheim, a former Austrian foreign minister, nominally is still a member of his country's diplomatic service.

Doctor's kidnap

Spain looks into woman clue

MADRID, Jan. 1. (AFP) — Spanish police were reported Friday pursuing the traditional crime investigation theory in Latin countries of "cherchez la femme" (look for the woman) in the case of Tuesday's kidnapping of Dr. Julio Iglesias, the 66-year-old father of Spanish singer Julio Iglesias.

The two kidnappers, believed to be South Americans, have demanded the enormous ransom of 1,000 million pesetas (\$10 million) for their hostage, according to the Spanish radio. But this has been denied by the police, family and lawyers.

The sum could be a world record ransom demand, although last January Basque sugar baron Luis Sucer was freed by his kidnappers on the payment of 500 million pesetas (\$5 million).

Dr. Iglesias had only returned last Monday from spending holidays with his wife and two sons, Julio and Carlos, in Miami, Florida, when he was cunningly trapped by two men who claimed to be journalists working for a West German television company.

They had an hour's interview with him at the Madrid hospital where he is a gynecologist and then the trio left together. Colleagues noticed at the time that he seemed strained and worried and far from his usual cheery



Javier Perez de Cuellar

Waldheim's Peruvian successor emerged as the compromise choice after a six-week deadlock in the Security Council's nominating procedure. The race initially pitted the Austrian incumbent against Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim. The deadlock finally was broken when Waldheim and Salim withdrew.

Perez de Cuellar, at 61 the oldest man to assume the office, is the first Latin American U.N. chief. Three of the four previous secretaries have been Europeans. U Thant, Waldheim's predecessor, was Burmese.

The new secretary-general, who took the oath of office after his election by the U.N. General Assembly Dec. 15, arrived back in New York from Lima Wednesday night and took up temporary residence in a tower suite at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

His first official working day, barring a new world crisis, will be Monday. Meanwhile, Giuliani said, Perez de Cuellar was meeting in his hotel suite with his top aides. Undoubtedly he was preparing to reshuffle some of the United Nations' top echelon.

A secretariat source said Perez de Cuellar's closest aides would include three Peruvians and an African. An Arab was being sought to serve as chief of cabinet, the source said without mentioning names.

Norman Manjaka, Jordanian-born Maitre d'Hotel of the U.N. delegates' dining room, revealed that he soon intends to add special dishes with a Latin American touch to the menu.

Soviets set to boost troops in Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1 (AP) — A Soviet military buildup in Afghanistan appears more likely than a pullout in 1982, making for continued high tension in the Asian subcontinent area and friction between India and Pakistan.

The final collapse of Afghanistan's own army, reported torn by desertions, defections and high casualties to less than a third of its original 90,000 personnel, is a possibility for 1982.

At the end of 1981 Soviet strength was already reported on the rise from long-standing estimates of 85,000.

The Soviet-installed government in Afghanistan seemed no closer to winning popular acceptance and Western journalists who traveled with the Muslim fighters have reported that the Mujahideen held more of the Afghan countryside than ever, while lacking the punch for outright military victory.

Reverberations of the conflict are being felt in India and Pakistan. Rejecting the U.S. idea that Pakistan should be armed as a frontline state against Soviet military force in Afghanistan, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India has talked of approaching "war clouds" and frequently accused the United States of forcing the region into a costly arms race.

The end of 1981 found India shopping in both the Soviet Union and the West for weapons it said were needed to counter the \$3.2 billion U.S. arms package promised to Pakistan.

All this coincides with a continuing series of minor border incidents and diplomatic tiffs between the two neighbors which have fought each other three times since independence from Britain in 1947.

Less gloomy, however, were plans by India and Pakistan to discuss a non-aggression pact in 1982 and some signs that India and the United States want to limit the deterioration of their relations.

In other parts of the subcontinent: Bangladesh entered the New Year with a new president and most of its old problems of economic and political instability. Abdul Sattar, who won an overwhelming November election mandate to succeed assassinated President Ziaur Rahman, must deal with a demand from the military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad, to assign a clear role in government to the army, which has been involved in more than a dozen coup attempts in the first decade of Bangladesh.

Sri Lanka hopes in the New Year for de-escalation of the communal tension between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils that in 1981 flared into destructive rioting and left about a dozen persons dead. The Tamil United Liberation Front Party has dissociated itself from a London-based separatist movement and entered into harmony talks with President Junius R. Jayewardene. Jayewardene in turn has been disciplining the Sinhalese extremists in his United National Party.

7 policemen hurt in German riots

BONN, Jan. 1. (Agencies) — Seven policemen were wounded in New Year's Eve clashes with youths in West Berlin and Goettingen, West Germany, authorities said here Friday. Five officers were hurt in West Berlin when police with blackjacks and tear gas dispersed some 300 youths who staged a rowdy demonstration to show solidarity with inmates at two prisons, including one housing suspected terrorists.

Demonstrators gathered in front of the Moabit Prison erected barricades, hurled Molotov cocktails at police and Molotov cocktails with rocks and firecrackers, the authorities said. At Goettingen, in the north of West Germany, two policemen were wounded in clashes with a group of squatters who threw bottles and rocks into a crowd during a New Year's Eve celebration.

Meanwhile, opponents of construction of a new runway at the Frankfurt Airport Friday battered the restraining wall around the work with iron bars, rocks and Molotov cocktails. Police used water hoses to repel the demonstrators and chase them into a woods near the construction site.

In London, when Big Ben struck midnight, some 80,000 New Year's revelers were packed into London's Trafalgar Square, police reported Friday. They said it was believed to be the biggest crowd ever to ring in the New Year here.

From the National Gallery to Admiralty Arch, the square was packed with good-natured celebrants, and the throng tailed down Whitehall as far as the cenotaph.

The sound of greetings and loud singing filled the air, and Trafalgar Square's resident flock of pigeons appeared to have found other roosts for the night.

Despite temperatures hovering in the mid-30s Fahrenheit (1-2 degrees Celsius), many in the Square took traditional dips in the fountains below the statue of Lord Nelson.



POLES AND PIGEONS: Poles wait in long lines even to buy a newspaper but people in Krakow pass their time more pleasantly by feeding the pigeons. The picture was taken by an American student studying in Poland.

Aimed at destabilizing Italy

Pertini sees terrorist link

ROME, Jan. 1 (R) — Italian President Sandro Pertini said the kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Dozier proved that Italian terrorism had international links and was aimed at destabilizing the country.

"As an Italian I am mortified by the kidnapping of the American general," the 81-year-old president said in a televised end-of-year message to the Italian people Thursday.

Referring to "Communique No. 2" from the Red Brigades who seized the 50-year-old general from his Verona home on Dec. 17, he said: "We have had this ravaging document...from which the international ties between Italian terrorism and terrorism in other countries are evident."

"It is an international network, there are people who want to destabilize our country's democracy. I repeat this, which I said a year ago and for which I was ridiculed."

The communique called Gen. Dozier a pig and said he faced a "proletarian trial." It said he was in Italy to carry out repression, promote unemployment and conduct "provocations" from his NATO job at the alliance's Verona base.

Pertini said he had conveyed the solidarity

of the Italian people to President Ronald Reagan and U.S. Ambassador Maxwell Rabb after the general's abduction. No demands for his release have been made and both Italian and U.S. governments have ruled out any negotiations.

"We wish that he will be returned as soon as possible to his family, to his wife, who we have heard on radio and television, of whose tears and sorrow we are aware. They have all our human solidarity," he added.

The Brigades contacted a U.S. news organization for the first time Thursday with a telephone call to the Rome office of *The New York Times*. The caller gave directions for finding another copy of the communique in a bar near the Trevi Fountain, a short distance from the Rome bureau of several international news organizations. The first copy was recovered from a Milan rubbish bin on Sunday.

Police reported no new developments in their intensive hunt for the "people's prison" where the general is being held. Four suspected Brigades members were arrested near the medieval city of Padua Wednesday but there is as yet no firm evidence to link them with the case.

From page one

Haig

and a return to a dialogue between Solidarity, the (Catholic) church and the (Communist) party or junta that has now replaced it."

Haig said that a possible Soviet invasion of Poland, or threats of one, might make a summit meeting more urgent than before.

He said that while there are no specific plans for such a meeting "no responsible (U.S.) president will draw fences around conditions for communications with an adversary."

"That would be self-defeating in the extreme and as a matter of fact one could make a very good case that the more serious the crisis, the more urgent the communication becomes."

"The president has quite wisely and prudently not painted himself into a corner on the question of summitry," Haig said.

However, he said Reagan would not be likely to attend a summit "unless there was an outcome in sight and a purpose."

"He's made that very clear and that's his policy," Haig said.

Haig said the United States may also take the Polish situation before the United Nations despite the comment of a senior State Department official last week that it probably would not choose that course because it does not consider the U.N. to be a "serious" body.

"We may indeed take it to the U.N.," Haig said.

He indicated that the United States is in fact encouraged by the heavy U.N. votes against the continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and what he said is the Soviet-sponsored invasion of Cambodia by Vietnam.

PLO

has plagued this Mediterranean state since the 1975-76 civil war, stated that Palestinian presence in southern Lebanon, the PLO's main Middle East power base, was only "temporary."

"On the basis of this principled and firm stand, we consider our presence in Lebanon and in the other Arab states to be temporary until the revolution is victorious, and until we return to our homeland, Palestine," Arafat was quoted as saying.

Polish issue threatens peace, say Karamanlis

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 1. (AP) — Gre President Constantine Karamanlis has said that events in Poland were an example of the peoples' rights to live and develop freely being violated.

The 74-year-old statesman, in a New Year's message to the nation Thursday on radio and television, said "World order should not be based only on a controlled balance of power but on the right of every people to live and develop freely in accordance with their desires."

He added: "A recent example of violation of these principles is the drama in Poland which because of foreign interventions, to such a course and such dimensions, so as threaten, irrespective of its outcome, peace Europe."

Karamanlis said the world enters the New Year "with a feeling of anxiety and uneasiness because not one of the major problems which it faced were solved during the past year."

In a separate New Year's message to the Greek people, Premier Andreas Papandreu pledged that his newly elected Socialist administration "would strive to fulfill its mandate and justify your hopes."

Papandreu said that "having national interests and the nation's security in mind, we will proceed to insure our national independence and the defense of our territorial integrity and peace."

The Greek government meanwhile declined to comment on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, declaring that will clarify its stand when the Polish crisis is debated in parliament next month.

A government spokesman said that the Polish situation will be discussed soon after parliament reconvenes after the holiday recess ends Jan. 11.

Clark expected to replace Allen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AFP) — State Department No. 2 William Clark is expected to be President Ronald Reagan's new national security adviser, replacing Richard Allen who stepped aside after questioning about a gift received from a Japanese magazine. *The Washington Post* reported Friday.

A federal investigation cleared Allen of any wrong doing in the affair but the White House has still to state whether he will return to the National Security Council, which he left in November pending investigations.

The nomination of Clark, who is currently deputy to Secretary of State Alexander Haig, will be finally decided by President Reagan before the end of the week, the *Post* said quoting White House sources.

Clark was a close aide of Reagan while he was governor of California, and served as a Supreme Court judge in the state. During his nomination hearings Clark shocked many Americans with his apparent ignorance of foreign affairs. But since taking office he has shown skill in smoothing relations between the White House and the State Department.

Obote frees 30

NAIROBI, Jan. 1. (R) — Ugandan President Milton Obote Friday ordered the release of 30 detainees, many of them members of opposition political parties detained after an outbreak of guerrilla fighting last year, Radio Uganda reported.

Guerrilla groups launched operations early last year to overthrow the government but the radio, monitored here, quoted Obote as saying internal security had improved and the government had decided to begin the New Year with a policy of reconciliation.

Notorious robbers swap anecdotes

PARIS, Jan. 1 (AFP) — Two of the world's most notorious fugitive robbers, Britain's Ronald Biggs and Albert Spaggiari of France, met in Rio de Janeiro, recently and swapped anecdotes about their exploits and life on the run, the French weekly photo magazine *Paris Match* reported in its New Year issue.

Biggs, 42, was the brain behind the 1963 million pound sterling mail train robbery in Britain, and Spaggiari, 47, led a 10-man burglary raid on the strongroom of a bank in Nice, southern France, getting away with an estimated \$10 million haul in cash, bullion and gems.

Biggs escaped from an English jail in 1965 and Spaggiari leapt to freedom from the window of an examining magistrate's chambers shortly after the 1976 Nice raid.

Posing for *Match*'s photographers in a Rio restaurant, the two jailbirds spoke of their adventures and experiences since escaping the international manhunt launched by justice authorities in their

respective countries.

The meeting, as related at length and photographed in *Paris Match*, produced such dialogue as the following:

Biggs: "Three movies have been made about the mail train robbery."

Spaggiari: "Two movies in the past five years have been made of the bank raid in Nice and my two books are selling like hot cakes."

Biggs boasted that plastic surgery he underwent to disguise his features had involved 165 stitches — which Spaggiari topped with a proud: "180 in my case."

On Biggs' own admission he is on the way to becoming a tourist attraction in Brazil for Britons visiting Rio de Janeiro, where he finally settled after breaking jail in 1965.

The aging fugitive spoke of a visit he had recently from two old ladies on vacation from Blackpool. "Going to Brazil and not seeing Ronald Biggs would be like visiting Egypt and missing the Pyramids," one of them told him rapturously.